THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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May 11, 1946

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AN EDITORIAL

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Tai Li And After

To The Editor:

In the April 20th issue of the Review there appeared a letter signed only "L." My own opinions are consistent with your editorial, but have little in common with Mr. L. Tai Li is dead. After his death, I dare say there remains only a small group of people to praise him: to say how great he was, how safe he made any place in our country to which he was ordered, how much valuable information he provided our allies.

But, according to the other side, no sooner was he dead than the talk seemingly was only of his ferocity, of murders and of other unlawful acts attributed to him. It seems that Mr. L. himself is sadly uninformed. To paraphrase him, "At the same time it is easy to see that you lacked any knowledge of what went on in this area" *after the death of Tai Li.*

TANG HSIEN-CHIH.

Peipwie, Szechuen,
April 30, 1946.

Check--Or Is It Cash?

To The Editor:

Last Sunday I read that the Municipal Government, starting June 1, intends to inflict some 450 constables upon Shanghai's residents by giving them exclusive jobs visiting homes and shops. What in the world does the Mayor expect to accomplish by this? Is this another form of Gestapo or Kempeitai control?

Shanghai was almost two billion dollars in the red last month despite record tax collections. So the deficit is to be increased by adding hundreds of nincompoops to the motley lot of incompetents already holding down police sinecures. And with inadequate pay (like all government employees), what will these cops do but collect a little cumshaw here and there from people who, however tough it may be, will come through only to get rid if these officially-inflicted pests, for you may be sure that if the people don't come across, the cops' idea of a "reasonable time" at which they may visit their victims will be so unreasonable and their conduct so overbearing and obnoxious that every poor sucker in that particular Nosey Parker's district will pay and pay and pay for a little peace.

"ONCE BITTEN."

Shanghai,
May 6th, 1946.

Masters, Not Slaves!

To The Editor:

As in the other parts of the liberated areas of Central China as well as in North China, thousands of towns and villages in Northern Kiangsu were recovered by the New 4th Army, and numerous traitors, from clerks to magistrates, were arrested after the Japanese surrender. Those who hid themselves among the masses were cunning enough to bribe the people by inviting them to dinners or simply intimidated them by threats.

The people, having suffered under the heel of the nation's enemies and the puppet government for years, were of course overjoyed at the victory and the arrest of those traitors who had exploited them and treated them like animals. However, they dared not speak a single word against them for fear that the New 4th Army would depart and the old government would come back again, and that the traitors, if they had not been executed, or their relations then would take their revenge. This is not the cowardice of the people, but the natural consequence of decades of feudal rule.

In order to relieve the worries of the masses a large-scale anti-traitors' campaign was inaugurated at the beginning of this year. Slogans were pasted on the walls everywhere; dramatic groups were sent to the villages for performances; mass meetings were held in which the significance of the trials was detailed and the Democratic Government's policies were explained by the local cadres.

Due to the campaign, millions of peasants and villagers have thrown themselves into the struggle, forming a huge mass movement. They began to lodge charges against the traitors. They offered their help to the government in finding out those traitors who tried to escape their fate by hiding themselves among the crowds. The alleged traitors as a result were arraigned before the People's Court for public trial.

The trials are interesting, indeed, Never in Chinese history has a traitor been tried by the people. The fate of each traitor it is up to the people to decide.

It was at the beginning of this year, a few days after my arrival here, that I was offered an opportunity to watch a trial. The traitors arraigned were a

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puppet magistrate and three other puppet government officials. The square where the trial took place was already crowded with villagers, old and young, male and female, when we arrived. The boldness of the peasants greatly surprised me. They went to the rostrum to disclose to the judge the crimes the accused had committed during their terms of office.

What moved rather than surprised me most, however, was a story of how her daughter-in-law had been raped and then killed that was told with tears by a woman 65 years of age. Even some boys were brave enough to go before the judge to ask for justice. In response to the request of the majority, the magistrate was condemned to be shot and the others were sentenced to life imprisonment while their properties were ordered confiscated to relieve the poor.

Not all traitors were executed. Those who were forced to betray their country and whose crimes were not so serious were set free if they showed willingness to repent. According to the Communists here, they are not willing to resort to extreme measures unless the crimes are really unpardonable.

The trial itself is regarded as a mass movement and considered important. However, the significance lies not so much in economics as in politics. It is only used as a tool to arouse and organise the peasants. And, indeed, in the course of the campaign millions and millions of poor peasants have been aroused and won over to support the struggle for peace as well as for the national reconstruction now in progress.

Now that they begin to realize that the Democratic Government is not like that which existed before and which used to exploit them, but actually is one not only for them but also by them. They know they are no longer slaves but masters.

C. P. Y.

Kiangyin,
April 20, 1946.

Flour & Housing

To The Editor:

The undersigned hopes that through the medium of your periodical this letter can be brought to the notice of persons who hold the reins of Chinese Government.

Through eight or more years of sanguinary war, China becomes one of the five big powers of the world. Today she is busy in the tasks of national relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

War yields misery, of which starvation is outstanding. With a view to alleviating this acute problem in Shanghai, the C.N.R.R.A. sold to the public an unlimited amount of flour with 20 bags as a unit at a comparatively cheaper price than the black market several months ago. The poor could not afford to buy a unit at one time; the rich purchased in bulk and hoarded for speculation. It is learned that a part of the cereals and other foodstuffs sealed in godowns by the Alien Property Administration have been rotting due to time and exposure. Yet there are several millions destitute who are on the verge of starvation.

War affects production, especially the production of a country whose territory has been occupied by the enemy. Postwar rehabilitation in China is proceeding at a snail's pace. Communications still are disrupted everywhere. Farms are mostly barren. Factories, mills and other industrial works are either in a deadlock or down to less than half capacity.

War is destructive. Numerous structures have been demolished and fields devastated by bombing or bombardment. Reconstruction is urgently requir-

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ed now. But here in Shanghai some cases show just the reverse. For the purpose of improving traffic conditions, a scheme has been laid down by the Authorities to widen Boundary and Chekiang Roads, as a result of which a thousand houses must be removed. For the purpose of preventing the inundation by autumn freshets, another scheme has been devised by the Authorities to dredge the creek in Fa Wha Village, as a result of which hundreds of huts must be pulled down. This is like to stripping the old clothing off a person who is ragged before the new clothing has been provided to replace same.

CHAO PING FU.

Shanghai,
April 26, 1946.

Do Soldiers Obey?

To The Editor:

It is my misfortune to have to ride the trams every day, so I really do know what it feels like to be a sardine. But, of course, I pay for the privilege of rubbing shoulders, knees and feet with filth and stenches of every sort. What gripes me, however, is to have to stand while sometimes dozens, sometimes scores of soldiers and policemen occupy seats, free, gratis and for nothing, while the cash customers have to stand, clinging for dear life to straps, if one is available.

Did not the good Mayor Chien Ta-chun, of recent football fame, issue an order forbidding soldiers and policemen to chisel rides. Only one mayor in Shanghai history knew how to get his orders enforced: he had some cops shot for grafting and chiseling and that brought about a change that was absolutely miraculous. His name? Believe it or not, it was Chow Fu-hai, the puppet mayor who succeeded Chen Kung-po and who did what the former mayor and acting (Nanking) president failed to do.

So how about a little real action, Mr. Mayor?

A RUSSIAN READER.

Shanghai,
May 3, 1946.

Why Teachers Quit

To The Editor:

Being reluctant to continue teaching under the puppet regime, I had suspended my profession for four solid years since the Japanese occupation of the former Shanghai Settlement on December 8, 1941. However, with the advent of victory, realizing the importance of education in the grand enterprise of the reconstruction of China and full of brilliant hopes of cultivating the would-be masters and mistresses of a rejuvenating China, I gladly accepted a teaching job in a middle school in a city on the Shanghai-Nanking railway.

I am well aware that salaried men nowadays are pitifully paid. Nevertheless, I don't take this into serious account as I consider teaching my profession. But to my considerable disappointment, the situation at the school greatly failed me—the question of pay being put aside, that of board and lodging hastened my decision to quit as soon as possible.

In order to save fuel and rice, the cook never prepared the rice well; it consequently tasted half-boiled and half-raw. This one big question of diet was already sufficient to drive me out. It is my belief that a month there caused the recurrence of my stomach disorder. But that was excusable as cooks are men who are not educated and their sole concern

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is to make profit, regardless of the health of others.

So, if the living conditions had been good, I would have gone through the term and would not have quit so soon. But it was farcically odious. In all, there were seven rooms which could be used as teachers' dormitories. But only one was reserved for us five teachers, five other rooms being rented to the families of two other teachers and one even to an outsider! The partitions reached only half-way to the roof, which was very high, so that any noise in the next room could be easily heard.

Now in the evening, which I deem the most valuable part of the day for us to read and prepare lessons, noises rose to the highest pitch. Uproars during gambling, loud conversations, babies crying, dogs barking and quarrels all took place and made my head ache. Living in such an atmosphere, one who likes quietude would be looked upon as a somewhat whimsical being.

Moreover, sanitary conditions were ridiculously poor. School servants very seldom swept the floor despite our bidding. Very little warm water was served after dinner. Cold water, which was very much needed every day for washing purposes, was equally difficult to obtain. We asked for it often but were ignored. Lastly, in our room containing five inmates only three poor rectangular stools were provided so that two of us were required to sit or lie on our beds. My desk was a rickety table.

In short, the teachers' living conditions were sorely neglected. It was like a favor granted, not a privilege enjoyed. But just think, what could we be expected to teach, as competent teachers do, if we were even denied a simple, sanitary and quiet environment which would not have tapped the school treasury.

The biggest class contained 100 students. Three classes numbered more than 90 each, the smallest almost 60. Two teachers left as their physical strength did not allow them to lecture every day and look over so many students' papers every week. Well, they were likewise not the fittest teachers!

I just wonder how China can become a successful democracy with her educational situation relegated to such pitiful ground.

Changshu, T. W. LOH.
April 30, 1946.

Congratulations!

To The Editor:

I want to congratulate you for your strength of conviction and courage of expression in having printed from time to time so many eye-opening materials, but the tragedy has been that there are so many people in high places who have eyes that see not and ears that hear not.

Continuous and persistent pounding might be able to restore their God-given sense of sight and hearing in good time. I know for sure that there is a limit to everything, beyond which it cracks just as sure as hell.

Chungking, L. Y. S.
May 3, 1946.

Keep 'Em Short!

Readers desirous of expressing views in the Review are requested whenever possible to type their letters—and to provide their names and addresses. Moreover, it is imperative that letters be brief and to the point.

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Peasant Revolts

WTH the undeclared civil war assuming full-scale proportions, and with economic conditions rapidly becoming more chaotic, reports of widespread public corruption, rice riots and agrarian revolts during the past week struck a particularly ominous note.

The tales of corruption in public office have recently become so frequent and commonplace that they are no longer "news," and one must cull the inside pages of the Chinese and foreign press for such accounts. In many respects the situation reminds us of the dark days in 1944 when the Japanese ripped apart the Central Government's Fourth War Zone and, driving northward through Kweichow Province, threatened Chungking itself. At that time many public functionaries distinguished themselves not by their patriotism and valiant fight in the teeth of the enemy, but by their venality in attempting to salvage wealth and property before the end came, abandoning the people to their fate. Perhaps today officialdom again fears that the end is near and is exploiting the situation for all it is worth while there is still time left to loot.

Among the most scandalous of the many accounts of outright dishonesty were reports last week from Kunming, Tientsin and Shanghai, where all independent observers were appalled at the farce solemnly referred to by official circles as the "institution of democratic public elections." Needless to say, in each case the elections were "rigged" in advance and then, apparently to make certain, practices reminiscent of American machine politics were enacted at the polls. "Assistants" wrote in the ballots of voters who could neither read nor write, and in some districts intimidation and outright stuffing of the ballot box occurred. All in all, it seemed a rather expensive method of appointing officials, since the elections were so openly fraudulent that they failed to serve even the purpose of *appearing* to be elections.

Among minor cases of malfeasance reported among public officials during the past two weeks was the case of Lung Wu-kung, magistrate of Hofei, Anhwei Province, whose alleged open flaunting of the proprieties reportedly caused his arrest on a charge of misappropriating CNC$500,000,000 of hsien funds. As an indication that this was not a rare case, the Sin Wen Pao reported that *32* magistrates in Hupeh Province alone are to face trial soon on charges of corruption.

Although some hope might be given by the fact that many of the nation's evil officials are being brought to trial, it would be a weak hope at best. While stories of impending trials are fairly numerous, accounts of convictions and sentences are rarer. Also, even impending arrest is a "punishment" which seems to hang over the heads of only the small fry. For instance, from Peiping this week it was reported that a Government bank in that city charged CNC$1,003,000 to the account of the National Treasury for presents bought for a "high" official. Although when broken down it is seen that this sum was expended for such items as wine, cigarettes, coffee, a brass band and toilet paper, there is no hint of impending disciplinary action.

Meanwhile, Shanghailanders learned of two major scandals involving the government. One was the rice fraud in which 17 powerful rice merchants, operating with funds loaned to them by the Government for the express purpose of bringing rice to Shanghai to alleviate the shortage, used the money to corner the local market and drive up the already exorbitant prices. The other involved the Central Trust, a Government agency. This organization, according to local press reports, was allowing its godown warrants for sugar to be bought and sold in the local black market. Also, the ration of three bags per merchant, it was said, was not being adhered to, those having "connections" being able to buy more than the legal allotment.

If further evidence of public and private corruption and instability of conditions were desired, one need only read the local Chinese papers which daily report the departure of an increasing number of wealthy merchants for Hongkong, where they are safe from Government prosecution *and* from Government extortion.

Perhaps most disturbing of all were reports of peasant revolts in Chekiang, Kiangsu and Sikang, plus rice riots in Kwangtung.

The Chekiang revolt, according to the conservative China Times, is a direct result of official misrule. The farmers, in groups of thousands, it was said, have directed their ire against the gentry by burning down the latter's houses and causing other disturbances. Center of the revolt was at Ningping Hsien.

The Kiangsu disturbance is reported to have occurred at Changsu, near Nanking, where farmers refused to give up rice for the army. Last reports indicated that the farmers were adamant and that local collection officials were stumped.

The revolt in Sikang, in which 200,000 farmers were reported killed and wounded, was said to be the result of official attempts to stamp out poppy growing. The peasants in the Tienching and Yungching districts were reported to have taken up arms en masse, while the Govern-

ment has dispatched the 98th division to reinforce the local garrisons.

When the price of rice in Canton last week soared to CNC$100,000 per picul, numerous incidents of rice shop looting by impoverished residents took place. In one day local charitable organizations buried 53 corpses of people who died of starvation.

Other less violent indications of the pitiable plight of the nation's economic and social structure were evidenced by stories reporting a peaceable petition to the authorities by residents in famine-stricken Hunan in which they asked the Government to cease imposing military rice levies and also asked for permission to emigrate to some other province; a dispatch from Chengtu announcing the suspension of operations by 22 tobacco factories in protest against the tobacco tax; and a report from Lungyu which described how large numbers of people were starving to death and said that 16-year-old girls were now being sold for only CNC$4000 — which is just CNC$96,000 less than one picul of rice brings in Canton.

While we would not be so rash as to say that the end is near—too many people who have said that during the last 4000 years have been proved wrong—we do think that unless immediate and drastic remedies for the nation's many political, economic and other ills are attempted, the disorder, death and suffering of the next few months will reach a new high in China's history.

Although some relief measures may be taken, it seems to us that the basic problem is political and that the majority of the present troubles stem from the Kuomintang-Communist impasse. Once China is united, railroads, highways and waterways are restored and amalgamation of the two would-be authoritarian governments into a single, liberalized regime is completed, the majority of the nation's difficulties will be solved.

Truck Imports Banned

THE local foreign press this week has been howling to high heaven about the Chinese Government's ban on the importation of foreign trucks. Since China is getting some 20,000 odd surplus army vehicles, she naturally does not wish to spend her limited U.S. dollar reserves purchasing additional trucks abroad at present.

We understand, of course, the uncomfortable position this puts motor car dealers in who already have accepted down payments against future delivery of American trucks. However, we feel that the situation does not call for the cries of alarm at present being raised.

The Shanghai Evening Post, foremost local spokesman for American business interests, has led the attack with two editorials upon the subject within the past few days. While we do not desire to appear in the role of task master, we would like to point out a few so far overlooked factors regarding the matter.

First, we must admit that the surplus accumulated by the Army and Navy exists and must be disposed of rapidly, unless we wish to give it all to the jungle and let the American Government—and taxpayers—take a complete loss. Apparently American businessmen at home do not want these surplus vehicles returned to the States to glut the home market. Also, quite evidently, the American businessmen abroad do not want their markets flooded.

Since most of us today are agreed on an economic policy of production and would strongly disapprove the destruction of these surplus trucks, it is obvious that they have got to be sold to someone somewhere. Understandably, there will be a yelp from local American businessmen no matter where they are taken, whether it be Shanghai, San Francisco or Timbuctoo. Having reached this point it would seem that all that remained would be to decide in what spot their disposal would do the least harm to normal American trade. To us the answer seems obvious: the Far East is the place, with particular emphasis on China, India and the Philippines.

To transport them home would be both expensive and foolish. It is doubtful if many could be sold in America. Most American businessmen are far too canny to get stuck with a lot of old Army vehicles which, although fine for war, are impractical, expensive to operate and, frankly, hardly worth a damn for most peace time American uses. These huge, lumbering trailer trucks, six by sixes, weapons carriers, etc. work fine going across country and up and down mountain sides and across creeks and rivers where there are no roads or bridges. For America's paved highways they are useless; they are gas hogs, they are slow, and only a fraction of their heavy-geared power would be necessary. At best they are a makeshift arrangement to be used only so long as necessary.

In China, and most other Asiatic countries, they can be put to fairly good use. Here, on roads that are hardly roads, through low-lying flooded paddy land and over the tortuous mountains of the interior they will give good service. Their power will not be wasted, their high operating costs will be justified and their slowness may be a virtue.

In China, practically destitute of motorized equipment in any form, these rugged, heavy vehicles will perform an invaluable service. What's more, we suspect, these 20,000 trucks will prove only a drop in the bucket. Very soon the Government will realize that it cannot run the country on a few thousand old American military trucks. Despite their ruggedness, they will not last forever and will have to be replaced. Further, they are suited only for certain types of transport. They can be used to haul tin out of Yunnan, coal from Kweichow. They can move all types of heavy loads from the vast parts of the hinterland where railroads do not exist. But they cannot be used successfully for light hauling within the cities or between the few cities which are connected with good roads. In these cases, as in America, their shortcomings will rapidly become evident to the merchant attempting to operate them.

Another small but worthwhile point is: Just what trucks are local American dealers being prevented from selling? How many a dealer here today can *guarantee* delivery of any worthwhile

number of vehicles within the next year? As all American businessmen in China know only too well, American firms always have considered the home market as most important and always have satisfied it first. Today, the American manufacturer is, admittedly, more interested in the foreign market because, and only because, he thinks he can produce more than the home market can consume. However, the market in America still comes first and so far there is no indication that it will be satisfied within the next one or two years. The hunger and need of the Stateside market was illustrated only last week when a news agency dispatch from Washington reported that the Government had placed a restriction upon the export of *used* motor vehicles, and that all second hand cars and trucks exported by motor car manufacturers would count against their *export quota* (six percent of total output) of new vehicles.

We imagine that in a very short time the Government will discover that these surplus Army vehicles have been swallowed up in the vastness of China and that the country still needs more motorized transport. Also, we imagine that many firms requiring lighter, more scientifically constructed and cheaper vehicles will soon shy away from purchasing Army trucks and that such trucks will gravitate toward the uses for which they are best suited, uses for which most American civilian vehicles are unfit. And then—and it will be soon, we wager—the ban will be lifted and business will return to normal for the truck dealers in Shanghai and the outports.

Home, Sweet Home?

CITIZENS of Shanghai, presumably irrespective of race, color, creed and political and or financial standing, are to lose one more freedom as of June 1, 1946, when, according to a Shanghai Municipal Government Press Bureau release, a total of 456 constables will be assigned to visit all residences and shops in their respective districts. This was decided upon, it was explained, to enable the police to familiarize themselves with the people and with local conditions as further measures to strengthen the maintenance of peace here. No mention is made of the Pao Chia!

Thus, according to municipal edict, there goes by the board each citizen's freedom of the home for each constable, it is emphasized, is entitled to free access to any home at any reasonable hour, —to visit the residents concerned, "so that not even the most petty thief shall find shelter." The Police Bureau, we are further told, is exercising due care in the selection of the constables for these duties and the bulk of these inquisitors, it is added, will be 376 men trained and sent to Shanghai recently by the Central Police Corps. The other 80 will be drawn from the 780 constables now serving with the Police Bureau.

All of which, as the indignant Englishman would say, is just so much piffle, for to an Englishman, after all, his home, however humble, is his castle—and woe betide the over-zealous minion of the law who, minus the proper warrant of search or arrest, attempts to violate its sanctity.

Personally, we feel that the entire scheme is ill-advised, and a totally unnecessary measure at a time when there are so many more urgent problems which well might engage the attention of the Police Bureau. There are traffic problems, for instance, to which local government officials have explained they have not been able to give attention solely due to a lack of trained traffic police. Then there is the hawker nuisance, on which the Bureau of Public Health has requested police action—so far without result.

Notices over the seals of the health and police bureaus have been posted ordering the hawkers to concentrate at market places, with the deadline set as Sunday. If the City Government can spare a small army totalling 456 trained constables for house-to-house visits which the inmates can regard only as visitations, it appears to us to be self-evident that the nuisance on the sidewalks outside these very homes and shops should be given prior attention. In fact, with hot weather in the offing, the Health Bureau's anxiety is understandable and police action imperative.

Can it be possible that the rentals or protection fees, call them what you will, collected by the police from the gangs of black market racketeers operating, say, along Szechuen Road (South)—otherwise the stretch of ex-French Concession known as Rue Montauban—are the deterrent? These stallkeepers, who jam both sidewalks with portable kitchens and displays of U.S. Army and Post Exchange supplies which have trickled in a steadily-growing stream off the straight and narrow, openly admit they pay CNC$2000 per day to the police, which, of course, would explain why they never are molested, not even when they gang and beat up some intruder who may horn in to buy a carton of cigarettes from an American sailor who'd rather have the equivalent of US$4 for 200 smokes which cost him 50 cents gold.

Personal liberty is dear to the heart of rich and poor alike. Is one to suppose that our favorite foreman, father of six, relaxing at home of an evening after a strenuous eight hours in the print shop, will gladly accord "free access" to his home to a nosey policeman, however adequately armed with authority, during the few hours of relaxation that are his? And will each constable, allotted 80 to 120 families or from 400 to 600 residents to keep an eye on, give the same zealous attention to his lordship the Mayor and the other high government officials residing here as he does the lowliest of the low on his particular beat? We doubt it.

From the financial angle, this brain wave of the city government's appears worse than ever. The idea of adding 376 cops from the Central Police Bureau to a city budget already groaning under a deficit roughly estimated at CNC$1,700,000,000 for April is totally preposterous. Definitely so when traffic police admittedly are inadequate, when the health department's pleas for action fall on deaf ears, presumably for the same reason.

The step, to our knowledge, has no parallel or precedent anywhere in the world and, judging from the recent experiences of robbery victims and others who have had the misfortune to vainly seek police aid or protection, it is to be feared

that turning loose 456 more underpaid policemen on a long-suffering populace already staggering under high prices and low wages will not help eradicate crime, but instead add to a "liberated" people's woes.

The idea, in short, would be best if it were dropped—dead.

It's not entirely clear about 1948, but apparently what Mr. Truman is trying to say is that he does not choose not to run.

The State Dept.'s Unburied Dead

IT has been four months since Yang Chao died, but he is still unburied. His widow cannot bury him because she doesn't have the money and her predicament reflects the shabby, indifferent treatment of Yang's case by the American State Department ever since the former newspaperman's arrest. It may well be a warning to Chinese employees of the State Department whose duties require them to do political reporting in a country where chaotic conditions make it possible for militarists to jail and "investigate" citizens who are politically active.

There is no doubt of Yang's status as an employee of the American Information Service of the State Department and there is no doubt that his death was directly a result of his efforts to carry out the orders of his American superiors. As an employee of the Fukien Branch of the American Information Service, we witnessed nearly every one of the events that made the series, beginning with Yang's employment and ending with his imprisonment by Ku Chu-tung's officials.

Before Yang's actual detention, we heard him protest that the 3rd War Zone officials would not keep promises they made to the Americans that they might visit him daily.

Several times we heard him say, "I would rather be dead than in the hands of the 3rd War Zone."

Yet he was turned over to the 3rd War Zone officials without any very strong protests and the promises were broken exactly as Yang had prophesied. The Americans were never even allowed to make any clear statement of their responsibility for the case once the "investigation" had begun.

Later, Yang's name was taken off the payroll by officials of the American Information Service (now the USIS) who found a rule to the effect that an employee's pay should cease if it became impossible for him to perform his duties. The rule made no exceptions of employees who had been jailed for carrying out their orders.

Now Yang's body is still above the ground in a situation that must be disgraceful to any Chinese. Mrs. Yang was able to bring her husband's body from Hangchow to Shanghai because of contributions from Yang's friends and from American officials who realize their moral obligations in spite of the fact that their hands are officially tied.

We do not condemn the individual officials of the USIS. With few exceptions they have done their utmost from the beginning to free Yang and to help his wife. We especially applaud the announcement of John Fairbank, Director of USIS, China Division, that contributions for Yang's funeral will be solicited among the American employees of his organization. Fairbank and others keenly feel the disgrace which belongs not only to them but to every American.

But we do condemn the attitude of the State Department which so limited the efforts of these men that Yang's imprisonment and death occurred as they did. And we condemn the attitude which has kept the State Department from offering one red cent or one CNC dollar officially for Yang's burial or for the livelihood of his widow.

Everyone is agreed on a one-world policy. The only minor item left unsettled is: Whose?

Dr. Truman Prescribes

(Detroit News)

THERE are 39 suggestions in President Truman's list on how to save food, ranging all the way from "Avoid fats, boil and broil, don't fry" to "Above all, no three-layer cakes." There were included "Lay off pastry," "Limit yourself to one roll or one thin slice of bread," "Substitute oatmeal for wheat" and "Eat more fruit."

The strange thing is that the White House doesn't ask $5 for the prescription. (Maybe it doesn't wish to appear to be practicing medicine without a license.) For the President's advice is exactly that of the physician who, taking note of our distressing flabbiness, our tendency to expand at the waistline and otherwise blur the lean, hard look of the well-conditioned, tells us to avoid fats and so on down the list to "Eat more fruit."

This is more than a coincidence. It is a bargain. In doing for others we are doing for ourselves. And the directions cost us nothing.

25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

May 7, 1921.

Necessary Evil

China can no longer be free from the modern evil of labor strikes. Signs of their coming are numerous. Chinese laborers are demanding better working conditions, higher pay and shorter hours.

* * *

Entertainment

With the coming of more than 1500 American sailors to Shanghai during the month of May, it was suggested and approved that an old-fashioned American picnic be given them on their arrival.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

May 9, 1936.

8th Day Adventists

People who lost heavily at Hai-Alai in Tientsin have organized a "Life Savers Association" to prevent others from going the way (of all flesh).

* * *

Stone Age Tools

A public burning of obsolete tools was staged in order to popularize the use of the metric system as the standard measure.

Reign Of Terror In Hongkong Charged To Tai Li's Anti-Traitor Squads

By JAMES B. CHANG, Ph. D.

SINCE the Japanese capitulation the British authorities have faced a serious problem in China's secret service men in Hongkong. Such persons were engaged outwardly in the rounding up of collaborators. In fact they did not and do not come out openly. And their acts were so offensive that the British once had to search the Kuomintang headquarters for those trying to blackmail their own countrymen.

Hongkong's number one civilian puppet, Chen Kwei-pok, whose name appeared in the Chinese papers in 1944-1945 as the Mikado's good servant working to the detriment of the Allies, is now employed by Chen Yi in Formosa. Another important collaborator, Admiral Kan Chih-yuan of the South China navy in Hongkong, is now enrolled in the Army University under the Chungking regime. Both Chen and Kan are Japanese returned students. They did harm to the Allies more than most small collaborators in the Colony. Yet they remain at large and think they are winners, having played both sides.

"Free Hand" Demanded

Still, Chungking's secret agents or newspapers controlled by them are demanding a free hand in the liquidation of Hongkong's traitors.

Tai Li's entourage,—General Chih-puh Young and his gang,—who styled themselves Hongkong's anti-traitor squads, have been given headquarters in the Gloucester Hotel and granted special passes by Hongkong's police. They have created a reign of terror during the last few months. Tabloid journals report that their agents have arrested persons in private residences, in the tram cars and in local restaurants. All the collaborators so far arrested were not so prominent as Chen Kwei-pok and Kan Chi-yuan, whom the Nanking regime continues to harbor with grace.

London Declares Amnesty

With announcement by London of amnesty to collaborators, a special problem again presents itself in Hongkong.

The Chinese Mail, spokesman for the Blueshirts or China's anti-traitor squads, asserted that China's treason laws are still applicable to Hongkong *in rem* and *in personan*. It insisted that Hongkong, being included in the China War Zone, owes its allegiance to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's regime.

Its logical conclusion is that collaborators in Hongkong, even if they are now exempt from prosecution according to British law, can be arrested by China's secret police system under the name of the anti-traitor squad.

As the Blueshirts or anti-traitor squads were in theory and in practice patterned after the Gestapo, OGPU or Kempeitai, and were in all cases the police, the prosecutors, the judges, the jailers and the executioners of the sentences all combined, one can imagine how horrible the situation is turning out to be.

95% Worked Under Japs!

The Chinese treason laws hold persons responsible for acts committed long before such laws were enacted. Such legislations are called *ex poste facto* laws in Anglo-American jurisprudence. In England they were abolished with the abolition of the Court of Star Chamber. In America they are expressly prohibited in the Constitution of the United States. There is no possibility whatsoever for London to accept such legal principles simply because Nanking secret police think that they are all mighty in Hongkong.

About 95 percent of Hongkong's inhabitants, minus those interned, were working under the Japanese. If the Blueshirts' philosophy of law were to be enforced, Hongkong must be made a devil's island, a dry guillotine.

The tendency among the Blueshirts seems to have been to prosecute particularly those Chinese who were Anglo-American-maniacs but who were afraid of being persecuted in their own country and therefore remained in the occupied territories. Mayor Chang Chao-kuan of Canton, a Cornell M.A., was apprehended and sentenced to life imprisonment. Minister Chow Fu-hai, of Nanking, a Waseda graduate and last puppet "mayor of Shanghai," is, however, left free, although even a child would know that Minister Chow helped the enemy more than Chang.

Colony Pre-War Haven

In Hongkong there are more Anglo-American-maniacs than any other place in China, because Hongkong was the only place where for years the Anglo-American educated who were persecuted by the fascistic-Kuomintang and Bolshevik-Communists could stay. Under necessity of keeping soul and body together they had to earn their livings in the occupation days.

If and when the Blueshirts or the anti-traitor squads are given a free hand, as they have been in a way, pro-Anglo-American attitudes in this part of the world will gradually be eliminated with the aid of the Anglo-American governments.

England made a big mistake by helping Yuan Shih-kai with the Reorganization Loan crush the Anglo-American-fostered leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen 30 years ago. Yet after World War I, the Anglo-American governments did not help the remnant militarists to prosecute Dr. Sun and his followers for opposing China's entrance to the War on the Anglo-American side.

Tolerance Urged

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ORDERS TAKEN

Motion Pictures Today Important Agency In Education--Of Old And Young

By V. L. WONG

IT is a universally accepted truth nowadays that motion pictures have the function of being a useful agency for adult education. The place which the motion picture has secured in the life of the world today has resulted in innumerable discussions of its importance in connection with education. When millions of people are viewing motion pictures every day of the year, there must be serious effects of an educational character, whether the films which they see are good or bad. Already quite a number of investigations have been made in attempting to measure the instructional value of motion pictures in schools. The experiments all indicate that the motion picture has a distinct educational value.

When one considers the variety of individual interests represented by the thousands of groups of persons now engaged in some form of vocational or non-vocational adult education and the number of institutions and agencies offering these services, the problem of organizing appropriate motion picture films for adult education is a very difficult and complicated one. There is, however, no agency in the world so capable of being used for adult education as the motion picture, but a program must be worked out with great care and deliberation.

Obstacles Hurdled

The motion picture has the advantage of being able to carry instruction about other lands and other peoples to millions—instruction that could not be given in any other way. Its universal emotional appeal and common language, its geographical spread and commercial interests, its financial power and propaganda possibilities make it one of the strongest and most penetrative influences in human history.

Potentially, the motion picture is one of the chief contributions of science to education. Like the museum, the motion picture is something which both the young and old members of a family can come and learn together. The film has certain advantages in educational work of a pioneering nature as it can arouse not only the interest of one individual but also that of a large group of people. The great attractiveness of motion pictures is their extremely low price, though not quite so in Shanghai at present. The motion picture has, therefore, the resources of universality. It is for this reason that the motion picture has spread throughout the world and has been accepted far and wide in a short period of years.

The motion picture has another advantage of being able to tell its stories directly, simply, quickly and elementally, not only in words but also in pictures. The great advantage is its facility of changing scenes, separated only by short intervals. Edison once said that he could teach more history in 15 minutes by means of motion pictures than could ever be learned from any book. To see is not only to believe; it is also a measure to understand. The motion picture is at once the common story-book, newspaper and textbook of the twentieth century. The present-day talking picture as a medium of instruction makes a simultaneous appeal to both sight and learning. It possesses not only great vividness but also versatility of expression.

Visual Aids Favored

With the belief steadily growing in educational circles that visual aids should supplement aural instruction, the increase of the use of motion pictures and other aids to visual education is not surprising. The extension departments of colleges and universities in the West are most active in experimenting with the use of visual education material among adults. The visual education collections of most of these institutions consist of films, some of them made under the direction of members of the teaching staff. Most of the larger public libraries maintain special departments where files of films are available to the public.

Notable progress in the planning and producing of educational motion pictures has been made by the University of Chicago, Yale University, and the University Film Foundation, an institution affiliated with Harvard University. A number of commercial films have also made educational films, chiefly to give publicity to their products, and are offering them to any responsible group who will pay carrying charges on them or a small fee for their use. Many national organizations have film libraries, depicting work in their particular fields. In most instances they are glad to lend material for the publicity given the organization or the field in which it is active.

Shape Attitudes Of Young

Motion pictures are already a force in modern life which is reaching many thousands of children every week. Putting before the whole public, week after week, films which tend to fall into certain fixed types, they may well have the effect of building up sets of emotional reactions, of behavior patterns, which may definitely shape the attitudes of young people toward actual life. The problem of selecting and securing suitable films becomes therefore a serious matter. The pictures must be examined, solved and permanently treated by a competent authority. The problem is of prime importance pertaining to the nation and the people of the world. It is of grave governmental concern, involving international as well as national considerations.

Much of the success of a motion picture depends on the work of the director. The work of the motion picture director seems to be an easy job to do, but as time goes on, he must be a very highly trained person. First of all, he must be an educator, as an educator of adults as well as children. His productions must necessarily possess the first quality of being able to educate people. The selection of a series of topics for presentation through the film medium requires the careful analysis of trends and the balancing of values. For an educational film, he must dig into hundreds of courses of study, weigh the ideas of the leaders of educational thought, confer with authorities in subject matter fields, analyze each topic as to its unique possibilities for instruction, and at every step his work must be checked, reviewed and tested. To provide an effective adult education program, he must meet certain requirements peculiar to the adult learner.

Qualifications Many

In general, the motion picture director has to face the problem of perfecting each moment of the story separately and then combining these bits into a smoothly flowing piece of work in which every moment will bear its proper relation to every other moment. The director must be a successful story-teller. His art must be to combine the arts of others into one creation, and he must balance the values contributed by those other arts so that none of them is out of proportion to the true symmetry of the whole.

The motion picture director must be a capable executive. He is the big man behind the screen—the directing genius of the films. He is the man who places the players or figures, which appear on the screen in various bits of action, changing from scene to scene, and gives them the proper animation. The truth of the whole matter is that the players have been merely carrying out the directions of a masterly mind. As the screen director is becoming more and more a specialist, the profession has become highly specialized of late years.

Knack Of Story-Telling

There is no royal road to the position of director with a motion

---

little tolerance to persons of their education, when the Japanese-educated ruling faction in China is trying in every possible way to exonerate the most important collaborators who were educated in Japan?

picture organization. Some directors have quite naturally drifted from the theatrical stage to motion picture acting and then to the direction of productions. There are also others who have drifted right into the directing work from other professions. Artists and sculptors may become good directors, for they know the skillful placing and animation of the characters. Newspaper men and writers, too, may become good directors, for they know the elements of story telling.

At the Los Angeles meeting of the National Education Association in June, 1931, the Department of Visual Instruction unanimously voted the resolution that a course in visual and other sensory aids in teaching be required of all persons preparing for the profession of teaching, and that the Teacher Training Institute in every state be reported to organize and offer such courses, beginning with the scholastic year of 1931-1932. The extent to which motion pictures were studied in schools and colleges during 1935-36 is shown in a report made by the Chairman of the Motion Picture Committee of the Department of Secondary Education of the National Education Association. The University of Southern California, Columbia University and New York University are among those that have instituted these courses.

Experiment Conducted

To test the comparative effectiveness of instruction by means of specially prepared classroom films and of parallel instruction with any and all aids except the motion picture, a nation-wide experiment, financed by the Eastman Kodak Company, was conducted in 1927-28 under the direction of two well-known experts. Every effort was made to set up, conduct, and measure the results of the experiment so that their conclusions might be generally accepted as valid. The indications and conclusions of the experiment are significant. They have also conducted certain experiments in the field of adult education, largely along vocational lines.

Slowly but surely the motion picture is coming to be looked upon as something aside from a means of entertainment. Engineers have already discovered the scientific value of the motion picture in making a report. In business the motion picture has become a potent means of publicity. Compared with other forms of publicity, the motion picture is inexpensive, and is, at the same time, the most effective method of propaganda. The journalist has employed films as a means of preserving and spreading news. In the medical profession the motion picture is being employed to demonstrate certain operations and treatments. In schools and colleges the motion picture is slowly making its way as an instructor. At the army training camp, the motion picture has proved to be an ideal drill sergeant and lecturer. Both as a lecturer and an instructor, the motion picture is therefore rapidly gaining ground, extending into many fields aside from that of entertainment.

Industry's Progress Rapid

The present status of the motion picture speaks volumes for initiative of the men in the industry. It is only a quarter of a century ago that motion pictures became a business, and more has been accomplished than what has appeared on the screen. But there are numerous ideas which exist and have not as yet been introduced to the public. The screen art is still in its infancy. It has exploited only the field of amusement to any considerable extent, and there still remain many other fields where it has even greater chances of success.

To predict what developments may take place in this art is something seemingly impossible. But, judging from what has gone by and from what is being done today, it is fair to prophesy that there will be even greater developments which will no doubt make the future of the motion picture even more glittering. It must come sooner or later, this idea of a motion picture library where a school will be able to secure reels on any subject, and motion pictures are certain to become recognized supplements to the textbooks. Already a group of Detroit Public Library librarians had remarked, in a meeting held more than 10 years ago that 20 years hence, "there will be no newspapers in their present form, but more preserved on films. Television will reproduce books many miles away —or films of books will be sent quickly by mail." Today the preservation of newspapers by photography and film libraries have already become established facts, and now that the war is over, many more new developments in the microfilm business will be made before long.

Automotive Association Formed By Dealers

THE Automotive Association of Shanghai came into existence this week, close on the heels of the National Government's announcement of a reportedly-temporary ban on the importation of trucks. Membership in the association is open to all dealers and importers of cars and trucks irrespective of nationality.

Mr. Bruce M. Smith, president of Mark L. Moody, Federal Inc. U.S.A., was elected president at the association's initial meeting while Lew D. Carson, general manager of Reliance Motors, Federal Inc. U.S.A., was elected honorary secretary and treasurer.

Chiang To Be Honored

In honor of the Generalissimo, the projected steel bridge to span the Yangtze River will be named the "Chung Cheng Bridge," according to Central News Agency. Chungking also desires to commemorate its term as wartime capital by renaming its Huang Shan, on the south bank of the Yangtze, the "Chung Cheng Hills."

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"Quality Versus Quantity" Concepts In Chinese Industrialization

By LEO RISSIN

AN old story goes to the effect that when "Jack" Garner was scheduled to meet Hirohito while still Vice-President of the United States, he was going to take out an American dollar watch from his pocket and say, "Your Majesty, here is *one* thing you folks can't imitate and undersell!" Wiser counsels prevailed, and Garner gave up the idea—after finding several Japanese watches that were poor imitation Ingersolls selling for *thirty* cents. This yarn illustrates the fact that when it came to producing "junk," the Japanese could outmanufacture and undersell anyone. To most people, the Japanese striving for quantity rather than for quality was a sign that Japan would never be able to become a first-class industrial power. Today, the same problem is confronting the budding Chinese industries. Should China strive for more quantity or more quality in her production?

To the Western mind, a product of a highly industrialized environment, quality is the thing. Production for the mere sake of quantity appears to be a negation of the advantages of industrialization. Many Chinese too feel that if their industries do not attempt to produce quality goods, they might just as well produce nothing at all, for in the large industrialized centers most people still purchase high-quality imported goods rather than domestically - produced "junk."

Quantity First

Yet if China is ever to put herself on the world's industrial map, she must at present give up the idea of quality production and concentrate on quantity production. This appears paradoxical, yet, when judged in terms of parallels found in the industrialization of other countries, the fact appears as an axiom.

The best example perhaps can be found in the English industrial revolution. England, today famed for her high quality goods, advertises her goods with the slogan "Buy British, and Buy the Best." But it was not always so. We should bear in mind the fact that during the early stages of the industrial revolution most Europeans scoffed at British mass-produced "junk" and preferred goods produced in France which had the reputation of being hand-produced and therefore of higher quality. So France kept on producing quality goods while the "backward" British sacrificed quality for quantity. Thereafter, in half a century, Britain became the leading industrial nation on earth, while France continued to lag behind, although possessing resources as large as those of Britain. Why did Britain capture the lead in the field of manufacturing, where France had always been dominant? Chinese should consider this question if they are to make progress in their industrialization.

Took Only Course Open

The reason why Britain captured the world market from France lies in the fact that Britain knew that at that juncture she could not produce goods of a higher quality than those of France. Therefore, unable to compete in quality production, she turned to quantity production. Further, for quality production, fewer machines are required, but machines of higher precision, if the product is to compare in quality with the hand-made product. Britain was just beginning to use machinery on a large scale and could not afford to make large investments in precision machinery. Therefore she chose the only road open to her at the time—quantity production.

Or take the case of Japan. Japan, at the outset of her industrial revolution, was confronted with rivals who could outproduce her qualitatively and quantitatively. What should Japan strive to do in order to compete with them? Obviously, she had neither the experience nor the skilled labor to operate high precision instruments and equipment. Then, too, beginning from scratch, it would require years and years for her to gain that industrial "know how" required for quality production. She knew well that she could not compete with Britain, the United States and Germany, outside of Asia. So Japan took the only course open to her. She concentrated on the Asiatic market where cheap goods were the essential. Japan sacrificed quality for quantity, and in no time at all outsold every one of the more highly industrialized states of the West, this despite high tariff walls against her products. The moral to the story of Japan's industrialization lies in the fact that in the initial stages, quantity production pays, while quality production leads to industrial failure.

Case Of Russia Cited

Then too, take the problem confronting the Soviets when they first entered the industrial field. Before the revolution the Russian industrial machine was an exceedingly cumbersome one, with hardly any heavy industry at all. In the "tight squeeze" in which the Soviets found themselves during the early stages of their revolution, they had to leap over insurmountable production barriers. How then were they, in a decade or two, to succeed where the industrialized nations had taken centuries? There again, the problem of Quantity Versus Quality arose. And the leaders of Soviet industrialization chose the only way out —quantity. Their five-year plans were aimed not at producing goods of high quality, but of ever increasing quantity. Their yearly "norms" were reckoned in terms of quantities produced, with at first little regard to actual quality.

The result was as had been foreseen. Russian industry at first produced "junk," but in time there was enough of it to go all round. Whereas, with quality production, the demand would have exceeded the supply many times over. Once having reached the stage where demand and supply were approximately equal, the Soviets concentrated on quality production, replacing old machines with more precise ones, which their by-now highly trained workers could handle.

Emulation Urged

The three examples of England, Japan and Russia should be well studied by Chinese economists and industrialists. The Chinese, long famed for the high quality of their hand-produced articles, naturally scoff at the idea of mass production which sacrifices beauty for volume, high craftsmanship for mass production. Yet if China is ever to become one of the premier industrial nations on earth, she must begin as did the others. She must forget, for the time being, the idea of producing quality goods on a large scale. It is a choice of either one or the other. In the initial stages she cannot have her industrial cake and eat it. Even under the most favorable conditions, it will take China decades, and possibly generations, before she can produce goods as high in quality as those of her more industrialized competitors abroad. Therefore her only recourse is to quantity production.

Like the other industrialized nations at the outset of their production careers, China has few skilled workers. Manual laborers she has aplenty. Therefore she should use such machinery and industrial processes as require a minimum of skill and production "know how." At the same time, she has the largest domestic market in the world, plus an adjacent market which includes half the world's population. Here is an unlimited demand, whereas the supply is only a fraction of the same. Obviously her own people, and her neighbors to the south, prefer to have a large quantity of low-quality goods, rather than a few high-quality, and consequently high-priced products. Furthermore, China cannot compete in high-quality goods with other more industrialized nations. Hence she must, of necessity, concentrate on the low-quality market.

Lessons Should Be Heeded

What China needs at the present time, and will need for some time to come, is an ever-increasing number of machines in operation

Kuomintang Toboggans To Assured Victory In Tientsin's First "Democratic" Ballot

By C. J. FIELD

TIENTSIN, May 6.—Well, the Tientsin elections now are a matter of history, but even the most optimistic today shake their heads as they ponder the methods employed in this greatest of North China ports in a ballot that, theoretically, anyway, was to have started Tientsin on the grand highway to real Democracy.

That the Tientsin elections were a sweeping success, cannot be denied. But it was a sweeping success for the Kuomintang because every safeguard was taken to see that it wouldn't turn out otherwise. From start to finish, it was machine politics and thus assured a government victory, which it undoubtedly was.

Anyway, if Tientsin was a criterion,—and it probably was—it bodes ill for the true course of Democracy and all that true Democracy implies in this country. Bad as things were in this and, according to press reports, in Shanghai and other cities as well, there can be no doubt that the methods employed in the villages and rural areas were even more brutally direct.

Broadcasts Censored

Take the campaign speeches broadcast by the candidates in the secondary election of representatives to the National Assembly. The Tientsin broadcasting station announced, in true democratic style, that three minutes would be allocated to each of the candidates. But the speeches had to be in the hands of the station three days ahead of time, which gave the powers that be plenty of time to censor the addresses before they were put on the air.

As everybody knows, all broadcasting stations in this country are under the control of the Ministry of Communications. Although the policy of this ministry actually is directed by the Kuomintang, it is a government organ. If the candidates were allowed the privilege of radio time, it is obvious that they should have been allowed to speak freely and openly, which, of course, would not have necessitated their addresses being submitted to official scrutiny three whole days before they went on the air.

The government unquestionably was under obligation to give every opportunity to the candidates to express their particular views, else how could the electorate have compared notes on the political stand of "A" as opposed to the views of "B," for example. Denied freedom of the air, some candidates resorted to handbills, but the results proved negative in face of the overwhelming tactics adopted by the Kuomintang.

Pao Chiefs Vote

The primary election, for the purpose of selecting the 60 candidates to fill Tientsin's five seats at the National Assembly, well illustrated the government's success, for only three of the nominees—exactly five percent of the total—were not members of the Kuomintang, at least as far as Tientsin knows.

According to announcements and reports in the local press, the primary election was carried out under the direct supervision of the Mayor. The votes were cast by the 304 heads of pao in Tientsin. As a result, the 60 candidates for the trip to Nanking were chosen.

Most successful candidate in this ballot was Mr. Kan Sheh-tang, who received 192 votes. Mr. Kan recently was assigned here as special commissioner of the Central Investigation and Statistics Bureau (an organ of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang doing the same secret police business as the Military Investigation and Statistics Bureau of the Military Council of the National Government) and chief of the Tientsin area agency.

Swamped By Party

Incidentally, 24 of the 60 candidates received less than 10 votes apiece. A rough analysis shows that eight of the candidates evidently were special service men, these including Kan, who also is a newcomer from Chungking. Eight are the heads of chu (municipal areas); four are high-ranking government officials; four are what may be termed notorious gentry; five are Kuomintang members working in schools; and from seven to nine are persons whom even the oldest of Tientsin residents do not know. Thus, special service men and reactionary Kuomintang elements made up well over 80 percent of the candidates.

Now for the electorate in Tientsin's first Democratic election. Here, as in other cities of China, the citizens who sought to exercise what may be termed their birth right had to qualify for this op-

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and an ever-increasing supply of goods, of low quality though they may be. Only when she has conquered her own market, and has built up a large labor reserve of skilled workers can she launch a drive for high quality production. For the time being then, let China concentrate on quantity production. Let the demands of the masses for cheap, and a plentiful supply of, goods be met. Only after this has become a reality can the Chinese dream of quality production. Until that time comes it is in the best interests of the Chinese people, and Chinese industry, to do as has been done elsewhere in the world. The lessons of Britan, Japan and Russia should not go unheeded.

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portunity to exercise their franchise.

They were required, first of all, to take oath before the government and party representatives that they sincerely believe in San Min Chu I (The Three Principles) and that they would loyally follow the guidance of the Kuomintang!

Pattern Discouraging

Failing this they would not have been recognized as citizens and consequently disqualified from participation in the election—they would have lost their right to vote. As a result, Tientsin's citizens stayed away in droves and, according to press reports, less than 10,000 citizens were enfranchised. In other words, less than five percent of the population received permission to vote.

From the foregoing the reader will have been given a pretty accurate picture of the primary election in Tientsin for the National Assembly, which, it might be added, was to have been convened at Nanking on May 5 but has been postponed to May 20 or thereabouts. There seems some uncertainty here both as to the date —and as to whether or not the assembly will be convened at all.

This no doubt set the pattern for other cities. The procedure in the villages must have been worse and surely no one can believe that a national assembly composed of representatives elected in this manner possibly can do any good for the people. All too clearly, it serves warning that such a national assembly can only legalize the country's one-party dictatorship and permit the free and unhindered development in China of Fascism.

NOTICE

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The China Weekly Review.

Fresh Attempt Made Here To Control Slow Traffic

AN encouraging and to pedestrians diverting attempt to control slow-moving traffic was inaugurated here this week when Police Bureau sub-inspectors aboard American MP jeeps equipped with loud speakers, appeared along Chung Cheng Road (ex-Avenue Edward VII) to order pedicabs, bicycles and rickshas off the motor lanes. The jeeps were driven by GIs.

Crowds quickly gathered to watch the show, often forcing the Sino-American teams to depart before they had collected too great an audience, which in itself would have constituted a traffic hazard. At a single downtown spot, no less than 80 slow-moving vehicles were ordered to the sides of Chung Cheng Lu in five minutes.

28 Top Japs Arraigned, Plead Not Guilty

AFTER each had taken the oath "according to my cnoscience," Japan's 28 leaders charged with high war crimes entered pleas of "not guilty" when they faced the international war crimes tribunal in Tokyo last week. In the dock, elaborately guarded by MP's, were a rare collection of one-time prime, foreign and other cabinet ministers.

Pearl Harbor Premier Hideki Tojo, Japan's No. 1 war criminal, asserted the Pacific War was "truly a war of self-protection" for Japan in a written interview on the eve of his formal arraignment, claiming the Japs were emancipating, not invading the countries of Asia.

Apart from the legal pyrotechnics provided by defense counsel in challenging the jurisdiction of the court, interpretations of various indictments and the inclusion of Australian Chief Justice Sir William Webb on the bench, a thrill and laugh twice were afforded by Shumei Okawa, 62, who, seated behind Tojo, twice roundly slapped the shaved pate of Japan's war-maker No. 1. Okawa was removed for examination by psychiatrists.

Anniversary Of "China's Renaissance" Marked

AT Shanghai's former de luxe gambling establishment—the Hai Alai Auditorium on former Avenue du Roi Albert—delegates of local cultural groups, publishers, editors and students staged a rally to observe the historic China student movement of 27 years ago, launched May 4, 1919, against Japan's "21 demands."

The May Fourth Movement, which from Peiping spread throughout the country's educational institutions, marked the beginning of a powerful political and cultural movement which considerably influenced the modern development of China. It was the start of the famous "China's Renaissance,"—Dr. Hu Shihs movement which promoted the national language and laid foundations to China's modern scientific, educational and cultural principles.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Truce Reported Signed For Central China

THE dark clouds of civil war lifted somewhat this week with the reported conclusion of a truce ending hostilities, if not arguments, in Central China. This was the direct result of the efforts of the truce team of Gen. Chou En-lai (Communist), Gen. Hsu Yung-chang (Nationalist) and Brig. Gen. Henry A. Byroade (US). The cease fire order, Nanking reported, had been issued to both sides Tuesday, following the investigating team's arrival at Hankow on Sunday.

In an effort to avert a great battle in Central China, the trio flew from Hankow to Hsuenhuatien, 90 miles to the north, on Monday to check reports that the National Government had amassed troops to precipitate major hostilities in Hunan.

Less encouraging is the situation in Manchuria, where the Communists, Central News reported, have sent more than 50,000 reinforcements from Chefoo. AP put the strength of the Communists in the Northeast at three armies, totalling 300,000 well-trained, well-equipped men. The Reds are said to hold 70 percent of Manchurian territory and to have set up Communist governments everywhere.

Major hostilities continued to rage with the fall of Penshihou, Nanking claims, highlighting Nationalist progress.

Intensified Communist activities were reported last week north of Shanghai, along the Peiping-Mukden, Ysinan-Tsingtao and Peiping-Hankow railways and near Tsingtao, which the Reds are said to be attempting to isolate.

Agreement On Assembly Stands, Chiang Says

DECISIONS of last January's all-party unity conference at Chungking, providing for constitutional government in China, not only stand but must be carried out to the letter, said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to government leaders at the first post-war Sun Yat-sen memorial meeting which this week marked the President's return to Nanking. His declaration, observers hope, will allay the fears of Communists and Democratic Leaguers who have been dubious regarding Chiang's stand since he maintained silence when the KMT's Central Executive Committee criticized the all-party pact two months ago.

The week also saw celebrations of the official return of the National Government from Chungking to Nanking.

Members of the National Assembly, originally scheduled for May 5, then tentatively postponed to May 20 and ultimately put off indefinitely pending either peace or a truce, were rebuffed this week when Shao Li-tsz, chairman of the preparatory committee, told them they had no legal right to convene sessions in defiance of the postponement order.

The week was a busy one for the Generalissimo. In addition to categorically affirming his determination to abide by the PCC agreement, an assurance which believedly will help General George Marshall in his new truce endeavors, Chiang delivered a stirring address at the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum in which he called upon the nation to consolidate the victory, in Manchuria as well as in all of the remainder of China.

Chiang urged practise of eight virtues embodied in the New Life Movement: politeness, conservation, selflessness, humility, neatness, discipline, thrift and frankness.

Leaving Sian May 2, the Generalissimo, accompanied by Madame Chiang, flew to Hankow and thence to Nanking, arriving May 3. A conference with former President Herbert Hoover on food problems followed. Later Chiang made a two-hour tour of the capital, accompanied by Mayor Ma Chao-chun, with whom he discussed reconstruction projects.

Foreign Ministers Fail To Agree On Italy

NINE days of discussion of Italy —her peace treaty, borders, colonies and reparations—failed to get the Big Four's foreign ministers anywhere at all last week. The deadlock on all major issues was complete. With Foreign Commissar Molotov refusing to yield an inch, the treaty powwows finally were shelved.

Attempts of Secretary of State Byrnes to substitute an easier armistice were fruitless and finally the Italian peace treaty issue was shelved to avoid a breakdown. The foreign ministers next heard the Italian and Yugoslav cases on their mutual border, but no decision was taken even after prolonged debate.

Meanwhile, Premier de Gasperi, in Paris to plead Italy's case, has asked the Big Four's permission to allow Italy adequate army, navy and air force strength for defense and to play a future role in the United Nations.

Labor Arbitration Board Formed; Funds Asked

THE institution of a Labor Arbitration Board for Shanghai was announced last week by Wu Kai-hsien, Social Affairs Commissioner. The board is composed of 15 members including three representatives of labor unions, three representatives of employers, and nine officials from various branches of the Municipal Government.

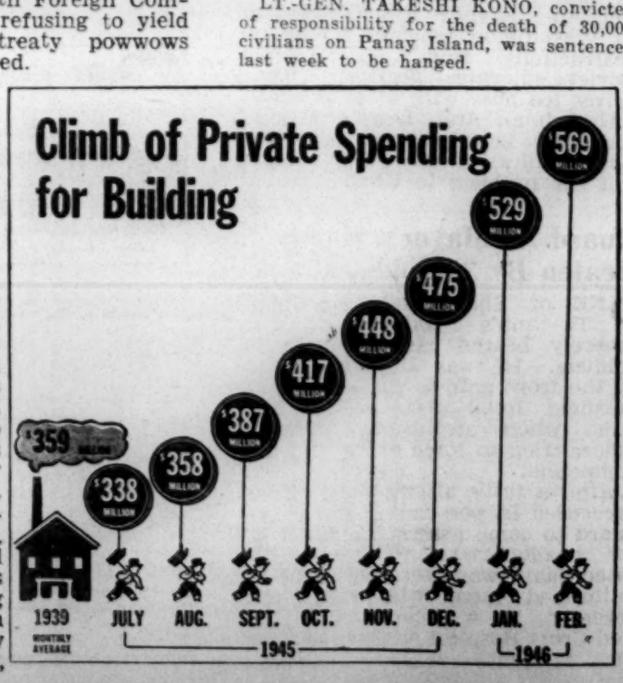
It was also announced last week that the Shanghai General Labor Union will soon begin a campaign for contributions towards the relief of jobless workers recently arrived from the interior, workers who suffered losses from the war, and the families of workers killed during the war. Workers in Shanghai will be asked to contribute CNC$1000, $500, or $100, according to their financial circumstances.

Officials Held On Ballot Box Stuffing Charge

SUSPECTED of irregular practices in the April 23 city councillors elections, Lee Pai-ching, director of the 16th district in Hongkew, and several others have been arrested by order of Mayor Chien Ta-chun. They were accused of stealing large numbers of ballots, filling them in and hiring "voters" to cast the ballots.

The irregularity was discovered by voters present, who called the police. The Civil Affairs Department of the City Government was provided with ample evidence, it was reported, and had no alternative but to arrest the election bosses.

LT.-GEN. TAKESHI KONO, convicted of responsibility for the death of 30,000 civilians on Panay Island, was sentenced last week to be hanged.



Sino-British Commercial Pact Being Negotiated

WHILE voicing dissatisfaction with the lack of an official translation (presumably into the English) of Chinese Government laws because "unofficial translations vary considerably and sometimes leave the precise meaning of the original in doubt," the China Association in London last week revealed that a new Anglo-Chinese commercial treaty is being negotiated. Talks also are in progress on procedure for claims against Japan of British subjects in China.

Meanwhile, the Yunnan People's Assembly was reported to have decided to submit to the Chinese Government a blueprint of a four-point revision of the recent Sino-French treaty. The four points follow:

1. Mengwu and Wuteh, formerly Chinese but ceded to France, should be returned to China.
2. The Kunming-Haiphong railway should be under a joint Sino-French administration instead of being divided as it is at present, into its Chinese portion and a French portion.
3. Taxes levied on Chinese nationals in Indo-China should be revised.
4. No visa should be required for Chinese nationals to travel in the interior of Indo-China.

UNO Believed Unlikely To Debate Palestine

UNO's headaches for the time being, at any rate, are not likely to include the multi-angled problem of Palestine. The American view is that circumstances at present do not warrant rating the Holy Land situation a threat to international peace while Britain is none too anxious for UN intervention. Egypt's UN delegation at Washington reported it had no instructions from Cairo while Soviet edlegates declared themselves too busy with other matters, although an Arab League spokesman in London had said the Arabs had asked the USSR to submit the problem to UNO.

Guard At Mayor's Home Beaten By 30 Soldiers

ONE of Shanghai Mayor Chien Ta-chun's bodyguards was severely beaten last week by 30 soldiers. He was standing guard at the front gate to the Mayor's 97 Jessfield Road residence at 8.30 p.m., when an armed military officer tried to force entry into the compound.

After a futile attempt, the officer succeeded in persuading the bodyguard to come across the street to his "headquarters." There the ill-fated guard was overpowered by 30 uniformed men, who beat him severely. He was conveyed to the Red Cross Hospital on Avenue Haig for treatment.

Comely Divorcee Charged With Extorting Millions

THE wife of Wu Yung-hwa, proprietor of the Li Hwa Motor Accessories Company on Weihaiwei Road, paid $5,000,000 in CNC, American currency and gold bars, to a Chinese officer who said it was needed to bribe officials for the release of her husband, arrested on collaboration charges. The officer took the money to comely Wang Kuo-ying, popular local socialite.

But Mrs. Wu didn't see her husband after the promised week. She was told instead, to hand over an additional CNC$60,000,000 and two automobiles. She was about to raise the needed amount, when she read in the newspapers that her husband will go on trial, with other alleged collaborators, at a specified date.

At the police station the Peiping divorcee admitted she had asked for the second "squeeze" payment to discourage the collaborator's wife. She also made a last-ditch stand. She wanted to call her friends, she said, and dialed the numbers of Customs Director Ting Kwei-tung, Dr. T. V. Soong and Dr. H. H. Kung. She still is in custody.

India Talks Suspended

Indian independence talks were suspended for two days, from May 7, to enable the negotiators to consider and discuss the problems confronting them. The Simla announcement promptly was followed by forecasts in Congress circles that a breakdown is imminent.

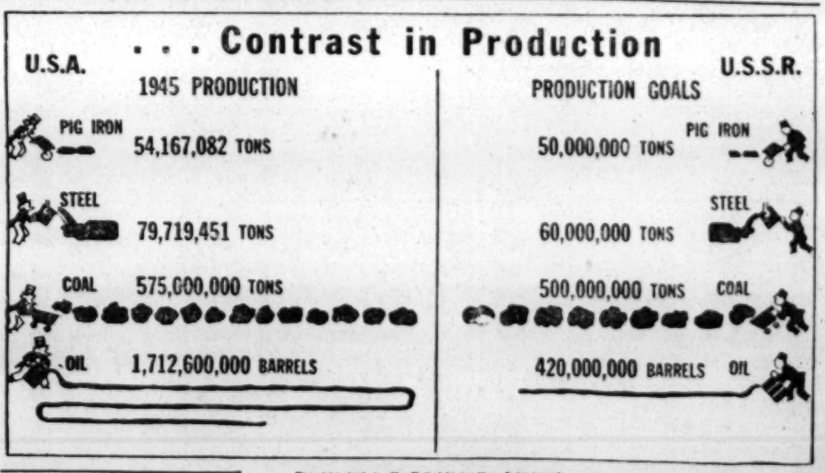
Red Army's Whereabouts Unknown To Iranians

THE Iranian puzzle, which led to many a cross word in recent UNO meetings, is as intricate as ever. Midweek found Ambassador Hussein Ala informing the Security Council that his government had not been able to verify the reported Red Army withdrawal by direct observation. Reason: "interference" in Azerbaijan. Officials sent to check the reported departure of the Russians before the deadline, midnight May 6, had been prevented from carrying out their duties.

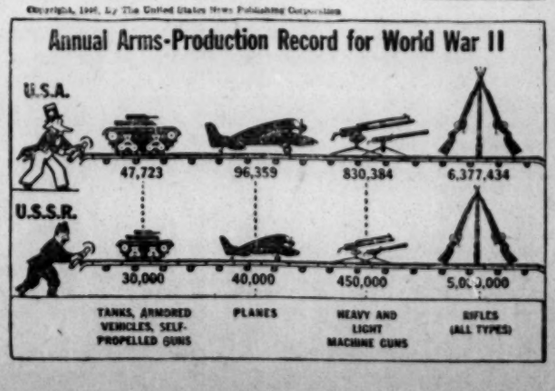
From other sources, however, Hussein Ali added, they had learned the Soviets had evacuated four northern cities completely as provided in the Soviet-Iranian agreement of April 5. Failure to evacuate would precipitate another Soviet boycott by the Security Council, political observers in Washington predicted.

Hatoyama Given Gate

Inchiro Hatoyama's past caught up with him last week when SCAP ruled Japan's Liberal Party president undesirable and barred him from public office. The ban cost Hatoyama the premiership. SCAP's ruling, it announced, was based on Hatoyama's participation, as Chief Secretary in Tanaka's Cabinet from 1927 to 1929, "in weaving the pattern of ruthless suppression of freedom of speech, assembly and thought....he also participated in the forced dissolution of farmer-labor bodies."



The two accompanying charts, from U.S. News, show the contrast between American and Russian industrial production. Above, present U.S. production is compared with the goal which the Russians hope to attain at the end of their recently-announced New Five Year Plan. At right armaments production during the war is compared.



Field Plans De Luxe Newspaper Plant

PLANS for a "newspaper factory" de luxe have been announced by Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago Sun. Construction on the new plant will begin in the early summer. The plans call for a building of four stories providing 336,000 square feet of floor space, air-conditioning, a cafeteria and rest-rooms for the employees. The building site on Madison Street at the Market Street intersection cost US$1,000,000 and the building will cost an estimated US$8,000,000.

Thirty-two units of presses which will be installed on platforms in the basement are now being manufactured, but in keeping with the Field plan of building for the future, additional platforms will be constructed so that 40 more press units may be installed when they are needed. Following the same idea, architects have planned the building so that two stories may be added.

The presses are to be of the latest design and will offer many advantages over present equipment. They will have a printing capacity of 216,000 copies an hour for a 40-page newspaper, and newspapers in as many as four sections. It will have a continuous ink flow instead of the usual intermittent flow, thus giving a more uniform color to the printed pages. The composing room will be equipped with 40 of the latest Mergenthaler and Intertype typesetting machines.

Newspapers will be delivered by conveyors from the presses to the mailing room on the second floor which will also accommodate the circulation department and additional storage space for newsprint. The first floor will house a front lobby containing the Sun's various public services and contact offices and it will contain also a truck concourse which will permit rapid loading of trucks with various editions.

The composing room, engraving department and the stereotype department will be on the third floor while editorial and advertising offices are to be located on the fourth.

In his announcement, Field said, "We have sought to provide a modern, efficient newspaper plant, one fully equipped with the latest machinery required to produce a great metropolitan daily."

Trends In America's Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
	(in billions of US$)	
1920	8	5.1
1929	5.2	4.4
1933	1.6	1.4
1940	3.9	2.5
1944	2.9*	3.9*
1946 (Estimated) ..	7*	3.5*

*Exclusive of Lend-Lease Exports.

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

PEACE

WORLD peace, UNO, India, Palestine and Japan were foremost among the topics discussed editorially in the American press last week. The New York Times and many other leading newspapers hailed Secretary of State Byrnes' three-point proposals for a Big Four treaty at the Paris Foreign Ministers' conference as basic U.S. proposals which suggest the beginning of a definite and consistent policy for the restoration of peace in Europe.

Welcoming what it termed a turning point in U.S. foreign policy, the Times endorsed the suggested pact (1) to keep Germany disarmed; (2) to reduce and remove at an early date the occupation armies in Europe; and (3) for a plebiscite to determine the fate of Trieste and adjacent dispute territory. The alliance, the paper stressed, marks the first clear recognition that, after intervening in Europe to establish a new balance of power in the world, the U.S. cannot simply withdraw without precipitating a new upheaval.

The second proposal aims at lifting from the people of Eastern Europe the scourge of excessive occupation armies. Inevitably, it is admitted, the proposal turns against the Russian policies, for the Russians not only maintain a disproportionately large army of 130,000 in Austria, against approximately 15,000 each for the U.S., Britain and France, they also keep more than 1,500,000 troops in other Danubian countries to "maintain the supply lines" of their forces in Austria.

The plebiscite suggested in the Italian-Yugoslav border dispute is regarded as the first application of the Atlantic Charter principle that territorial changes shall be made only in accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.

The Christian Science Monitor said Byrnes' proposal for long-range control of Japan and Germany "embodies the American pledge to finish World War II. It offers the American Allies an assurance of continued assistance which should remove the insecurity which many people fear will produce World War III."

* * *

PALESTINE

American editorial reaction to the Palestine Inquiry Committee's report continues to urge immediate action on the committee's recommendation that 100,000 Jewish refugees be permitted to enter Palestine as soon as possible. The Washington Post charges British Prime Minister Attlee is "stalling for time" in demanding that certain prior conditions be fulfilled" before the hapless refugees, now in camps in Germany, be sent to Palestine.

"Palestine ultimately must become an obligation of the United Nations," in the opinion of the Philadelphia Record, which adds that until UNO is set up to handle trusteeships, the United States must share with Britain the responsibility for maintaining order there and supervising immigration."

* * *

JAPAN

The reported plan to assassinate General MacArthur, in the words of the Des Moines, Ia., Register, was "so obviously intended to implicate the Japanese Communists that it was likely instigated by the precise opposite of the Communists—namely, some of the fanatic militarists....The fact that the 'plot' was revealed prior to the May Day demonstrations makes the whole thing a bit phony. We doubt that the Supreme Commander was taken in by a dodge so naive."

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CHINA

Surveying events in China, the Detroit News noted reports that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has refused "to make concessions to the Communists, favored by Marshall," and declared: "American opinion of the situation is swayed mainly, we think, by its high estimate of General Marshall. General Marshall's judgment evidently is that Chiang can oust the Communists from Manchuria only at the price of a long civil war, the avoidance of which is a prime feature of American policy."

* * *

MAY DAY

In sarcastic vein, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch commented on Generalissimo Stalin's May Order Day thus: "It would be difficult for a man from Mars, on the basis of Stalin's order, to find out who besides Russia participated in the war. There was nothing in the speech to indicate that Russia considers herself as living in a family of nations.....No mention of her late comrades in arms, no reference to the United Nations or to the efforts now being made at Paris to plan a peaceful Europe."

* * *

INDIA

"While four foreign ministers in Paris wrestle with the problems of nearly 400,000,000 Europeans, British, Hindus and Moslems are wrestling with those of nearly 400,000,000 Indians," remarks the New York Times in commenting on what it termed the "Pilgrimage to Simla." Both are explosive cases, the paper says, adding they will tend to upset or tranquilize the whole of Europe and Asia.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

Kuomintang transport planes from Chungking and Kunming have been concentrated in Peiping to participate in large-scale air-lifting of Central Government troops and munitions to Manchuria. Meanwhile, Chinese papers reported the reorganization of Kuomintang troops in Szechuen, preparatory to being flown to Manchuria.

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The Nanking City Government is expending CNC$200,000,000 on housing accommodations in the capital for the Communist representatives.

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The Shanghai Public Utilities Bureau will donate confiscated puppet ferry equipment as the municipality's contribution to the semi-public owned Whangpoo ferry concern which is being organized at present.

* * *

Two girls and one man, former employees of the Shanghai Telephone Company, were reported arrested last week by the police for engaging in black-market activities while employed by the company. They were alleged to have accepted bribes ranging from CNC$70,000 to CNC$80,000 from various firms desiring "priority" in placing long-distance calls.

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More than 3000 American soldiers are reported still stationed in Shanghai.

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Broadway Mansions, confiscated from the Japanese following the end of the war, will shortly be placed on the auction block by the Alien Property Administration.

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According to an UNRRA-CNRRA release, relief supplies for the population in Communist-controlled areas north of Hankow are distributed at public gatherings at which the names of applicants are read out and may be challenged. About 30 percent of the requests are reported disallowed.

* * *

All persons in Shanghai suffering from tuberculosis will be given free milk and cod liver oil at special medical centers set up by CNRRA. Meanwhile, in an attempt to ward off any possible cholera epidemic, the Bureau of Public Health last week announced the beginning of free, compulsory cholera shots for local citizens.

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With the American national debt now totaling US$274,300,723,000, or $1959 per person, it was announced last week that the United States had spent more on wars in the last 150 years than the total amount saved during that period by the entire populace. Expenditures for war have totaled $414,000,000,000, while total savings are valued at $300,000,000,000.

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To meet the threat of commercial broadcasting by American companies to Britain from Eire, Iceland or the Continent, the Government is prepared to do everything it can to prevent this by using "its influence where necessary on those concerned," Herbert Morrison told a questioner in the House of Commons last week.

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The National Government is reportedly considering a plan whereby China's present 35 provinces will be divided into 56 separate provinces. Chekiang will be divided into two provinces; Chekiang Province, with Hangchow as capital and Shihmin Province, with Linhai as the capital. Kiangsu and Anhwei will be divided into three provinces. Hupeh will be divided into four provinces, namely Hupeh, with Wuchang as the capital, Chiakiang, with Ichang as the capital, and Hanchung and Sanyang provinces, whose proposed capitals have not been named. Szechuen will also be divided into three provinces.

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Inhabitants of cities in Suiyuan are reported fleeing before Gen. Fu Tso-yi who, although the demobilization program has supposedly been put into effect, is carrying out large-scale conscription. The population of Kweisui, provincial capital, has decreased by 30,000 as all able-bodied youths are fleeing to the countryside.

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Ninety-two high-ranking puppets have been remanded to the Peiping High Court for trial.

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The night train between Peiping and Tientsin has been suspended owing to the "disquiet" in areas through which the railroad runs. Meanwhile, nightly train service between Mukden and Yingkow has been resumed.

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The first issue of the Tientsin edition of the Russian Daily News, offshoot of Shanghai's Russian Daily News, hit the streets of Tientsin on May 5, Soviet Press Day. The paper is published by A. V. Chilikin.

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The French warship Guguesne will arrive in Shanghai shortly to take aboard members of the former French Municipal Police Force and Annamite officers and men stationed in Shanghai.

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Reports from Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, indicate that there are at least 13,000,000 famine refugees in the province and that so far 100,000 have died of starvation. Because of the lack of farm animals and seed, many farmers have deserted their land, leaving 2,000,000 mow uncultivated.

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The Executive Yuan early this week issued an order forbidding government officials throughout the nation from dancing.

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The Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters in an order issued this week informed local labor unions that it is illegal for strikers to destroy equipment belonging to their employers and that henceforth no union or striker may use force in an attempt to get other workers to strike. The order was issued in the interests of National Reconstruction, it was said.

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Shanghai police are now requiring the payment of CNC$600 by all foreigners obtaining exit visas, which are required if a foreigner desires to leave the city, either in exit from China or for purposes of traveling in the interior.

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The words for a new National Anthem have been written by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Government has now invited several noted composers to study them prior to submitting suggestions for the music.

* * *

The first post-war penetration of the Upper Yangtze by a U.S. Naval vessel was completed last week as the LSM (Landing Ship, Medium) 470 arrived in Chungking carrying a load of gasoline. The ship also delivered a cargo of penicillin to Hankow, although the trip was made mainly for purposes of navigational observation.

Alcatraz Riot Ends; 3 Leaders Killed

A TWO-DAY riot, one of the bloodiest in American prison history, was finally ended on Alcatraz Saturday when a joint attacking party of Federal guards and U.S. Marines succeeded in killing the three ringleaders. The three were Joseph Cretzer, a Kentucky bank robber, Paul Coy, a murderer and bank robber, and Marvin Hubbard, a bank robber. They were slain in the clothing of guards they had captured on the first day of the battle.

The riot on the "Rock" began on Thursday when the ringleaders captured several officers, disarmed them, and began a campaign to get the keys to the outer gates and "crush out" to freedom. All but about 50 of the prisoners joined them and they succeeded in capturing 10 guards, who later were rescued in a counter-attack by the remaining guards, but not before one guard had been killed and 14 wounded.

Later the guards were reinforced by 33 U.S. Marines bearing infantry small arms and by a special detachment of Federal sharpshooters flown to California from Leavenworth. Under a barrage of rifle, carbine and bazooka fire, the attackers moved to the tops of the cell-blocks, where the convicts maintained resistance, cut holes in the roof and dropped hand grenades into the cells. Some convicts tried to surrender at that point, but were shot down by the others.

The three ringleaders were finally killed Saturday afternoon and the Marines and guards began a mopping-up operation to recapture convicts who might be hiding out in various places in the prison.

Though little is known of Alcatraz, which is an island in San Francisco Bay, those familiar with the prison said escape would not have been possible for the convicts even had they gained control of the island. No escape has ever been made from the prison, which is reserved for the nation's most hardened Federal offenders. Two men who disappeared are believed to have been drowned in the swift currents of the bay.

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133 Nanking Road
Shanghai
Branch 11-3 Rue Montauban

Who's Who in China

SUN FO, President of the Legislative Yuan; born in Choy Heng Village, Chungshan District, Kwangtung in October 1891; during his boyhood besides receiving a basic education in the Chinese classics,

Sun Fo (Sun K'e)
(孫科字哲生)

literature, history and philosophy, he studied foreign languages and sciences in the Hawaiian Islands, where he remained until after he graduated from high school; he returned to China early in 1912 when the Chinese Republic was formed and his father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, became its first President; in 1912-15 he studied at the University of California, where he obtained B.A. degree, majoring in Economics and Political Science; in 1916 he obtained M.A. degree from Columbia University, which institution in 1929 awarded him a Medal for Distinguished Service; given honorary degree of LL.D., Fuh Tan University, Shanghai, October 1935; following his return to China in 1917 he was engaged in the work of the National Revolution under leadership of his father, serving as his private secretary and as Secretary to the Senate in Canton, and as editor of the *Reconstruction Review* and the *Canton Times*; in 1920, he was appointed by Kwangtung Provincial Government Director of Canton Municipality and concurrently Director-General of Kwangtung River Conservancy Board; early in 1921 when Canton City was organized under the charter of a modern city government, he became its first Mayor, Feb. 1921-June 1922; due chiefly to his efforts, Canton became one of the most progressive municipalities in China; in June, 1922 a revolt took place which forced him out of Canton; he returned to become Mayor for the second time, Dec. 1923-Oct. 1924; and also member of Kwangtung Provincial Government and Commissioner of Reconstruction; during this revolutionary period besides showing administrative ability as Mayor, he had remarkable success in raising funds for revolutionary work; when the Nationalist Government was formed in Canton in July 1925, he became a member of the Government Council; in May 1926 he became Mayor of Canton for the third time, serving concurrently as Commissioner of Reconstruction and Acting Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government; he was also elected a member of the Central Executive Committee and of the Political Council of the Kuomintang Party; when the seat of the Nationalist Government was moved from Canton to Wuhan, he was Minister of Communications (Nov. 1926-Aug. 1927), Chairman of War Economic Council, Director of Military Aviation and a member of the Committee of Military Affairs; when the Nanking Government was reorganized, he became Minister of Finance (October 1927-January 1928); he resigned and was appointed Minister of Reconstruction, but did not assume office; the same year he want to Europe and America pleading the recognition of Chinese National Government; returning in 1928 he organized the Ministry of Railways and for the next three years (October 1928—May 1931) he served in Nanking as Minister of Railways and concurrently vice-President of the Examination Yuan and Member of National Government Council; in 1929 he organized and became President of China National Aviation Corporation, the first to undertake commercial aviation in China; in 1931 when a government was set up in Canton in opposition to Nanking, he took a leading part in the movement; subsequently following the reconciliation of the Kuomintang leaders, he became the President of the Executive Yuan in January 1932; since March 1932 he has been President of the Legislative Yuan and at present concurrently member of Standing Committee of National Economic Council, member of Standing Committee of Central Executive Committee and Central Political Council of the Kuomintang; visited Soviet Russia on government mission, 1937-38; second visit to Soviet Russia on government mission, 1939-40; author of "China Looks Forward" published 1943 in English both in U.S.A. and in England; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

GEN. WU TE-CHEN, former mayor of Shanghai and now secretary-general of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, said last week that prosperity and security in Shanghai—the nerve center of China—will provide the key to national prosperity.

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GEN. HO YING-CHIN, chief of staff, was quoted as saying last week that he "did not think" he wanted to be chief of staff under the future National Defense Ministry. General Ho, who last week denounced Communist attacks upon him, saying that he considered himself a liberal, revealed that he had asked Generalissimo Chiang to send him to the UNO chiefs of staff conference.

* * *

DR. J. LEIGHTON STUART, president of Yenching University, was honored here last week at a dinner given him by local Yenching alumni.

* * *

CHIANG CHING-KUO, eldest son of Generalissimo Chiang, last week left for Hanchung and Sian where he will inspect the Youth Army. Following the inspection, he was scheduled to go to Peiping.

* * *

GEN. LI TSUNG-JEN, director of the Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters, last week extended the date for reconversion of puppet Federal Reserve Bank notes into National Currency. General Li's order, which extended the deadline from May 7 until the end of the month is expected to hamper the activities of speculators, who, suspecting an extended deadline, have been buying FRB notes in remote rural areas at a 30 percent discount.

* * *

DR. LIN YUTANG last week expressed his disapproval of daughter Adet's elopement with radio writer Richard Biow, saying that he didn't believe in hasty marriages.

DR. K. C. WU, minister of information, declared this week that the Chinese Government is unequivocally committed to complete freedom of the press.

* * *

CHANG HSUEH-LIANG is not a communist, according to a Communist Party spokesman who denied last week's report, attributed to General Chou En-lai, which said that the Young Marshal was a party member. The spokesman explained that the confusion probably was due to the fact that Chang's younger brother, Chang Hsueh-shih, is a member of the Communist Party.

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T. K. HO, deputy mayor of Shanghai, last week broadcast an appeal to Shanghai's citizens to discharge their civic responsibilities by welcoming all government orders from Nanking and to trust and obey the leader.

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MAJ.-GEN. PATRICK J. HURLEY, hot-tempered former U.S. Ambassador to China who resigned in a huff last winter, filed in his native New Mexico last week as a candidate for the Republican Party's nomination for U.S. Senator.

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TAI HSU, well known Buddhist abbot, was scheduled to return to Shanghai this week following an absence of nine years.

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WALTER JUDD, congressman from Minnesota, this week warned the American public against a restoration of the colonial system in Asia.

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GEN. PAI CHUNG-HSI, deputy chief of staff, arrived in Shanghai last week on an inspection tour. He was accompanied by generals Ku Chu-tung and Han Te-chih.

* * *

DR. FRANK H. HERRINGTON, former U.S. Naval doctor attached to the U.S. Embassy in Chungking during the war, who is well known in foreign and Chinese circles for his aid in preventing epidemics in Chungking and later in Canton, is reported planning to begin private practice in Shanghai.

* * *

JACK SERVICE, formerly attached to the U.S. Consulate-General in Shanghai and at present political adviser to General Douglas MacArthur, has been named to the staff of American Consul-General Paul P. Steintorf at Manila.

* * *

YI CHING-FU, director of the Land and Food Bureau of the Hupeh Provincial Government, was charged this week by Hankow's Wuhan Jih Pao with corruption. According to the paper, there is some question regarding the proper use of two sums, one of CNC$500,000,000 and the other of CNC$4,700,000,000, given Yi by the Provincial Government for the purchase of rice.

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LIU HOU-WU, special Government commissioner sent to Canton to investigate charges of graft and corruption lodged against local officials, is himself now under fire on similar charges, according to local press reports.

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LI TIEH-TSENG was named Ambassador to Siam by the Executive Yuan this week.

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EARL BROWDER, former head of the American branch of the Communist Party, was reported to have crossed the Finnish-Russian border this week, thereby ending the speculation aroused by his mysterious disappearance in Finland last week.

Financial Markets Remain Quiet, Easy After Week Of Hectic Fluctuations

FOLLOWING a week of wild fluctuations in quotations, Shanghai's financial markets ruled quiet and on the easy side during the first three days of this week. The money situation remained tight. Gold bars were quoted on Wednesday at $1,590,000; US dollar notes were $2,195; Wing on Textile $5,500; 20's Twin Horse cotton yarn $1,190,000; and rice at $42,000.

Quotations for Consolidated Bonds increased appreciably, reaching the record high of $7,400 on May 8.

Review Of Last Week

The authorities scored another victory against the speculators when quotations on gold bars and American bank notes, which had soared to the record highs of $2,000,000 and $2,750 respectively on April 29 dropped to $1,630,000 and $2,250 on May 4. Although the speculators are down, they are not out in their unscrupulous activities. Neither has the public become convinced of the stability of *fapi* or Chinese National Currency.

Immediate reasons for the sudden jump in the black market quotation of gold included: (1) Increasing Government-Communist tension and expansion of military activities, (2) Persistent reports that China's foreign exchange rate would be revised, (3) Short covering by local native banks which had sold gold bars placed with them as loan security, and (4) Shifting of speculators' interest from stocks to the gold market. However, the most important reasons for the gold boom probably were the inflow of large sums of idle capital from the interior to Shanghai (as the capital is being moved back to Nanking) and the lack of any proper channel for the investment of money in industry, agriculture or trade.

Black Market Rates Applied

The gold black market opened at $1,620,000 per bar of 10 ounces on April 229. It moved up quickly to $1,680,000 by 10 o'clock. Instead of selling gold at the original price quoted, the Central Bank started to sell at the black market rate. This gave speculators the impression that the Central Bank would not force down the black market price. It would only sell at prices slightly lower than the black market rate and the rate rose whenever the black market rate increased. As a result, the price of gold soared to $2,000,000. One thousand one hundred gold bars were sold by the Central Bank during the day.

On April 30, when the black market price remained firm, the Central Bank sold 1,420 bars at the price of $1,850,000, which was $170,000 higher than the previous day's rate. On May 1, the banks' bank sold 265 bars at the price of $1,740,000 as the black market rate started to decline. On May 2 another 82 bars were sold at $1,650,000; on May 3 another 74 bars were sold at $1,600,000 and on May 4 (Saturday) 365 bars were sold at $1,620,000.

3,306 Bars Sold

In the six-day period, the Central Bank sold 3,306 bars (according to the Wen Wei Pao), calling in a total of CNC$5,781,000,000. Not only this, well-informed circles stated that the Central Bank sold large numbers of bars in the afternoons of April 29 and 30 through the Tung Fung Yung Gold Shop.

Aside from the sale of gold, the local American banks were reported to have sold more than US$500,000 in notes when prices were high while the government banks also sold more than half a million foreign exchange to importers during the few days of confusion, calling back another $2,500,000,000 in *fapi*. In addition, CNC$5,000,000,000 was called in by the Central Bank during the week as payment for large quantities of cotton yarn and cotton cloth sold by the China Textile Construction Company. All in all, the Government Bank called back CNC$13,280,000,000 representing 26 percent of the total deposits in Shanghai's commercial banks.

The shifting of this large sum of money from commercial banks into the Government Bank immediately caused a very tight money situation. The black market interest rate jumped from 12 cents per dollar per day to 22 cents during the week. Many speculators liquidated, even at a loss, causing gold bars to decline.

Money Tightness Factor

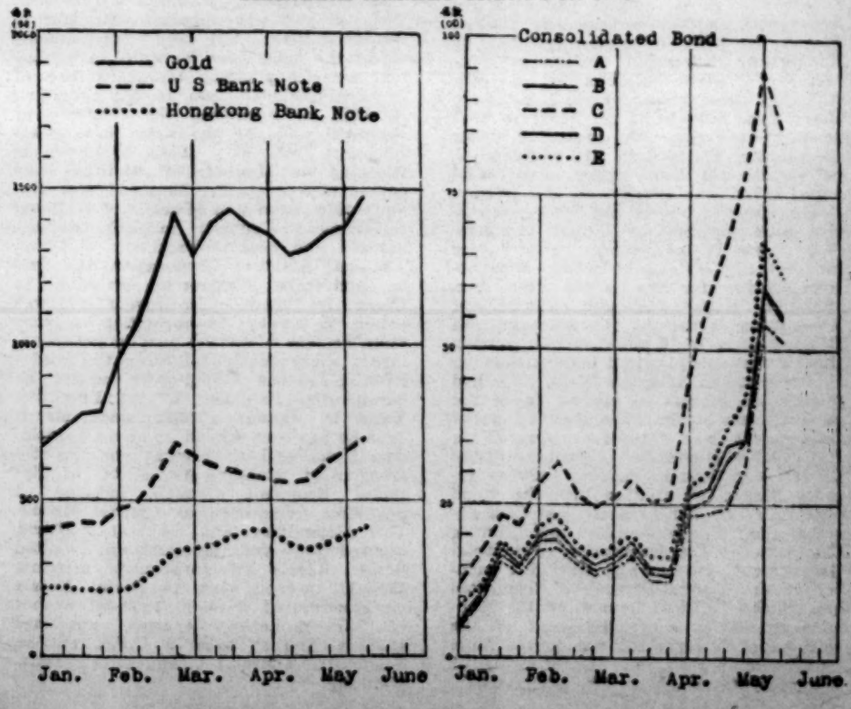
Speculators believe that the drop was primarily due to the tight money situation rather than the sale of gold bars by the Central Bank. The same speculators believe that one day, if there is sufficiently large idle capital available, the rise in black market gold quotations may not be stopped by the Government's policy of selling gold at black market prices. This feeling among the speculators is bad as they will attack once again when the opportunity comes. So long as the speculators do not give up their speculative activities, wild fluctuations in quotations cannot be stopped.

As the China Daily Tribune remarked editorially, "As a matter of financial policy, the action of the Central Bank authorities sets a rather dangerous precedent. The strategy of releasing before arresting the victim may score a singular success in a military maneuver but encounter obstacles in financial control. When the Central Bank intervenes in the local financial market, a policy of leading and guiding the black market should be followed. Such a policy will win public confidence and compel the respect of black marketeers. Should the bank deviate from this policy, it will defeat its original purpose of financial control, since the raising or lowering of the gold bar price will cease to be an effective means of accomplishing the desired end.

Bank's Moves "Unbecoming"

"In facing a similar financial panic in future the Central Bank could be equally successful, if it would only act promptly and sell unlimitedly without raising its ceiling price of $1,600,000. After

SHANGHAI MARKET TRENDS IN 1946



all, it seems rather unbecoming for the highest monetary authorities to match wits with financial speculators and beat them at their own game."

It must be added that if the Central Bank supplied gold unlimitedly and promptly at the fixed price of $1,600,000 on April 29, the authorities might have dealt the final blow to the speculators and the black market price might have dropped immediately to $1,600,000. However, as things stand at present, the speculators will always believe that they can make money by causing wild fluctuations in the prices of gold as the Central Bank will not stick to any fixed price and will change its rate according to the black market fluctuations.

Official Rate Static

As the "gold rush" is over, at least for the time being and as China's foreign exchange rate has not been revised, but still remains at $2,020, speculation in gold bars and American dollar notes is expected naturally to be quiet for some weeks. Quotations early this week are slightly easy.

During the period under review, commodity prices increased. For instance, 20's Twin Horse brand cotton yarn jumped to a new high of $1,380,000 on April 30 when gold touched $2,000,000. The drop in bars and the tight money situation pressed down the yarn price to the low of $1,180,000 for the week and stood at $1,230,000 on May 4, because of considerable demands by Cantonese merchants for export to South China, where prices of yarn generally are 20 percent higher.

Cotton Cloth Steady

Prices of cotton cloth remained steady as large quantities of piece goods ordered by the former Production Bureau of the National Government in America, Mexico and India have been sent here and are being sold in the local market.

The problem of rice remains serious in Shanghai as well as all China. The price of wheat flour dropped to $13,000 per bag as the Customs has banned the export of flour from Shanghai, but the price of rice remained high, around $41,000 per picul. The price of rice in the rice-producing districts, including Wuhu, has risen to $40,000 per picul. In Canton, rice is $100,000 per picul.

Commodity Quotations

The following quotations are of some of the leading commodities during the week ended May 4:

	April 27	May 4
Gold Bars	$1,600,000	$1,640,000
US Dollar Notes	2,330	2,290
Bond C	7,450	6,050
Wing On Textile	6,000	5,230
Ewo Mill	17,000	13,900
Rice	41,000	41,500
Wheat Flour	18,000	13,300
Peanut Oil	68,000	54,500
20's Twin Horse Yarn	1,185,000	1,230,000
78/ Raw Silk	2,450,000	2,420,000
Artificial Silk	1,650,000	1,510,000
Ruby Queen Cigarettes	12,400	10,900
Koo Ban Soap	54,000	51,000
My Dear Matches	495,000	525,000

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

Because of the growing importance of the oil industry and the urgent necessity of developing the Kansu and other oil fields in China, the National Natural Resources Commission has decided to reorganize the Kansu Oil Mining Administration into the China Petroleum Company. The new company will manage the importation of foreign oil, it is reported. Meanwhile, the old Kansu Administration is reported to be opening an oil refinery in Pootung and a Shanghai branch office.

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Shanghai customs valuations of imports and exports for the first three months of this year were released this week. During January imports totaled CNC$9,380,000,000, while exports were valued at CNC$5,641,000,000. In February imports were CNC$15,160,000,000, exports CNC$5,508,000,000, while in March imports reached the high of CNC$44,200,000,000, with exports at CNC$4,462,000,000.

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The Central Bank's Financial Inspection Bureau began bank examinations on May 1. Figures so far released show that deposits in Shanghai banks as of the end of April were CNC$55,329,857,264.17. Of this sum CNC$11,066,540,510.78 is deposited as reserve with the Central Bank. Tientsin was next on the list with total deposits in all the city's bank reaching CNC$13,869,231,012.32, with CNC$2,774,902,368.26 deposited with the Central Bank.

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In an effort to encourage Chinese exporters and thereby secure needed additional foreign exchange, the Bank of China granted credits totaling CNC$5,639,260,000 during the three month period from February through April.

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Chinese press dispatches report that as a result of repeated negotiations between Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, director of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and the authorities, the local exchange may open by the middle of May.

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April expenses of the Shanghai City Government were just double the income, it was announced this week, with expenditures amounting to CNC$4,000,000,000, while income from taxation and other sources totaled only CNC$2,000,000,000.

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The Alien Property Administration, which has been selling captured enemy goods at high speed in order to alleviate the commodity shortage and also to clear godowns for relief and other incoming shipments reported that by the end of April 40 godowns had been emptied and that by the end of June all its godowns would be cleared.

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Engineers are reported busily sinking new wells at the Fulung oil field in Szechuen Province. Exploration indicates that the field is extremely rich in oil.

Huge quantities of matches, tobacco and wine imported into Formosa from Yungchia, Shanghai and other parts of China have been confiscated by the sales office of the match-wine-tobacco monopoly of Formosa. Hundreds of merchants are reported to have protested this action since they had legally imported the commodities and paid the necessary customs duties.

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The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company has announced that it now has 2022 steamships totaling 232,378 tons. Three new ships were taken over on May 3 and 4, and have been named s.s. Haimin, s.s. Haichi and s.s. Pei Teh.

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A group of shareholders in the Wuchang Cotton Mill, led by Mr. Pang Shao-yu, are said to be strongly opposed to the alleged negotiations now going on for the sale of the mill to British interests. Meanwhile, it is reported that the mill is about to resume production with initial operation of 10,000 spindles.

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The Central Air Transport Corporation has announced the purchase of 10 C-46 Curtiss Commando planes from the U.S. Air Force. These planes, bought for US$35,000 each, played a vital part in transporting heavy loads during the war and are considered the greatest weight-lifters in the two-engined category.

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Many new firms have been established in Shanghai in recent weeks. Eight of the more important ones, which deal with various phases of economic and industrial development, have a total capital of CNC$275,000,000.

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A joint Sino-American automobile factory will be established either in Shanghai or Nanking as soon as the political situation becomes clarified, local business circles report. Equipped with American machinery, the plant will have a capacity of from 100,000 to 200,000 automobiles and trucks annually.

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Although a good rice harvest is expected in Taiwan, unexplained soaring commodity prices are blamed for the current inflation. The Taiwan Bank has issued $2,700,000,000 in Taiwan notes so far, which represents an increase of $1,200,000,000 over the note issue up to last August.

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Airmail rates were increased appreciably by the Chinese Post Office, effective May 1. Postage on a copy of The China Weekly Review, for example, now is CNC$180 airmail surcharge in addition to the $2 ordinary postage. Prior to last week, surcharge was $15, making the increase for airmail in the case of the Review 1100 percent. Hence the increase in the subscription rate for copies to be sent by airmail. The ordinary mail rate remains unchanged.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Espionage

SUB ROSA *by Stewart Alsop and Thomas Braden. Reynal & Hitchcock, New York,* US$2.50, 237 *pps.*
CLOAK AND DAGGER *by Corey Ford and Alastair McBain. Random House, New York,* US$2.50, 216 pps. *Reviewed by Edward Rohrbough.*

JUST as Americans have been fascinated by the E. Phillips Oppenheim-Graham Greene-Sidney Greenstreet-Peter Lorre kind of melodrama, so were many of the employees of the Office of Strategic Services fascinated with the adventurous and romantic propensities of their jobs. They were so fascinated that "They were constantly tripping on their cloaks and sticking themselves with their daggers," according to an OSS man quoted by Alsop and Braden in "Sub Rosa."

"Sub Rosa" is no paean of praise for Major General William J. Donovan's hush-hush army of chemists, language experts, and professional athletes which had the job of gathering intelligence and aiding partisan resistance in enemy-occupied countries all over the world. "Sub Rosa" is rather an effort at honest evaluation of the defects, the merits, and the achievements of that army. It is also a collection of some of the better stories of OSS adventures.

"Wild Bill" Donovan is not a far-sighted, infallible commander in the eyes of Alsop and Braden. He is a man of tremendous energy, gifted with imagination and initiative, but not with organizational ability. Donovan realized his shortcomings, say the authors, and viewed with considerable alarm the growth of OSS from a small staff of 35 specialists to a huge organization of 12,000 soldiers and civilians.

Donovan's chief merit lay in his willingness to listen to any man who brought him a feasible idea—and some of the ideas were feasible only to Donovan. An officer who brought in an idea for a parachute-rocket bomb, which he would personally ride and guide by an intricate system of pedals, got Donovan's enthusiastic support, though the war ended before the officer ever had a chance to put his idea into practice.

Another of Donovan's merits was his refusal to let political ideas distort his estimates of men who did good jobs for him. One-time Republican nominee for Governor of New York, Donovan defended Irving Goff, former major of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion, when accusers told him Goff's name was on the Young Communist League's honor roll.

"I don't know if he's on the Communist honor roll," said Donovan, "but for the job he did in Africa and Italy, he's on the honor roll of the OSS."

"Sub Rosa," isn't a book about Donovan, though. It's about "Bill," who endured the Gestapo's tortures and still retained enough mental agility to suck the Germans into deploying several thousand troops on the Netherlands coast to repel an invasion that no Allied commander had ever considered. It's about a lieutenant who made love to a French girl and had to shoot her to save his maqui organization and the operation it had planned. It's about an officer who lost his mind after sitting for months in a house in Thailand while thousands of Jap troops marched past his window. It has chills and thrills, but in realistic logical proportion.

"Cloak and Dagger" is not so discriminating. With access to the same material, Ford and McBain have written a book that compares with "Sub Rosa" as "Doc Savage" might compare with the "Thin Man." Their agents are supermen who occasionally fall into enemy hands through some freakish accident, but whose courage, integrity, and resourcefulness are never doubted. Donovan is a different man in their pages. Instead of running the OSS as if he were a country editor, as "Sub Rosa" sees him, he is never confused in "Cloak and Dagger," and never at a loss for a quick, invariably correct decision. These writers intimate that he always knew what all his men were doing all the time all over the world, and that if he didn't, he could find out in 7¼ seconds by pushing a button.

Though the blurb says parts of the book have appeared in "Colliers," the writers still seem to have missed a good bet. The whole thing might profitably have been serialized in Hearst's "American Weekly."

For reasons open to conjecture, neither book attempts a serious treatment of OSS work in China. The omission is rather a shame. Our own casual observation led us to believe that some very interesting, very illuminating stories might be written about cloak and dagger activities in that wonderful never-never land "Behind the Jap Lines," and about the OSS in Communist China.

There was the major at Yenan who, full of enthusiasm and local wine, spent the better part of an evening regaling a Communist general with tales of the prowess of the OSS, winding up with the assertion that one small parachute unit of OSS, armed with automatic weapons, could stand off two or three battalions of the famed 8th Route Army. According to other American sources, the general listened courteously until the major went to bed and then called an American T-5 and told him that such a unit *had* been dropped in Communist territory without any advance information to Yenan, and that it had been disarmed without a shot not by the regulars of the 8th Route Army, but by a local group of armed farmers. Perhaps tomorrow, when the major was feeling better, the T-5 might ask him what disposition he expected the Communists to make of the team, which was being held near the point of dropping under open arrest.

Some Americans say it was that sort of effort in North China that lost the confidence of the Communists in the OSS and made operations from their bases impossible.

And there was the major who carried away vast, unknown quantities of arms, ammunition and supplies from the evacuation from Kanchow Airfield and stashed them so cleverly in so many different places in the Southeast Provinces that none of his successors were ever able to find them all.

Those are only a few of the stories that might be written about the OSS in China, and they would bear little relationship to the glorious findings released in newspapers shortly after V-J Day. However, the glorious announcement of other American organizations operating behind enemy lines in China were sometimes even funnier.

The truth probably is that the complexities of the Chinese political situation threw all Americans such deceptive curves that, as one OSS man told us, "It doesn't matter a damn how well you did in Europe or anywhere else. In China you did nothing but foul up."

It is our opinion that the Nisei probably made the most valuable OSS contribution to victory in China—the Nisei and the prisoner-of-war teams that operated after V-J Day, as described by Ford and McBain.

Appraisal

BUILDING LENIN'S RUSSIA *by Simon Liberman,* US$3.75. *Book of the Month Club, New York. Reviewed by I. D. W. Talmadge.*

THE least that can be said for Simon Liberman's book is that it's different. It's different in the sense that it does not really fall into the category of either pro-or anti-Soviet writing. If anything, it is both "pro" and "anti" at the same time. And that's, perhaps, the nearest thing to objectivity.

There is every reason for Mr. Liberman to be sour about the Soviet Union. Although originally a Menshevik, he made peace with the Bolsheviks after the Revolution and served them faithfully for eight years as their leading timber expert. His work was highly praised by Lenin. But this did not spare him from persecution by the Cheka (the forerunner of the OGPU).

Many of his friends and close associates were "liquidated." He barely escaped that fate himself. With the death of Lenin, Liberman lost his last protector. Soon thereafter, while on a mission abroad, he broke with the Soviets. "I assure you," he wrote to his former chiefs, "that, though quitting you, I will never fight against you."

That was 20 years ago. These years have mellowed Mr. Liberman's bitterness. Today he believes that "despite the political dictatorship, despite the terror and the sufferings and all the excesses, a new democracy has been born in Russia. It is not a political democracy....Yet life marches on, and there are reasons to hope that the future may bring changes in this direction, too." Unfortunately, there is little in his own book to buttress that hope.

"You have all the qualifications—Looks, personality and a figure. Why don't you write a book?"

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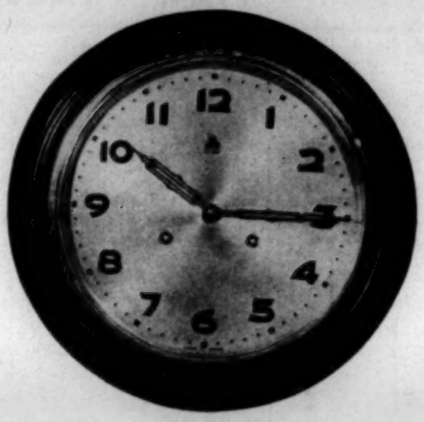

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京滬線 NANKING SHANGHAI LINE
TIME TABLE

44	24	8	2	4	42	74	6	車次 TRAIN NO.	73	41	43	23	7	1	3	5
4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI A ↑	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	20.25	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39		10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A 崑山 QUINSAN D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01		15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42		10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D 崑山 QUINSAN A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54		15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.01	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	19.57	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	10.10	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D 吳縣 WUHSIEN A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	19.50	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.01	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	18.57	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	11.09	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D 無錫 WUSIH A		7.35	8.19	14.17	18.48	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	12.04	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN D		6.20	7.05	13.05	17.50	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50	12.14	13.15	16.00			2.13	D 武進 WUCHIN A			6.30	12.36	17.36	12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49	13.11	14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG D			5.05	10.29	16.33	11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00	13.14	14.16	17.05			3.24	D 丹陽 TANYANG A			4.54	10.24	16.30	11.14	13.34	0.13
		13.51						A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D					15.58			
		13.53						D 南站 SOUTH A					15.56			
9.55	15.55	14.01	14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D			3.40	9.30	15.47	10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10	14.07	15.07	17.51			4.22	D 鎮江 CHINKIANG A			3.17	9.12	15.42	10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20	15.40	16.30	19.25			6.00	↓ A 南京 NANKING D			1.00	7.00	14.00	9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
QUINSAN	崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.	32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A ↑	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	9.24	16.45	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.28	A 嘉興 KASHING D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D 嘉興 KASHING A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A 峽石 HASHA D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D 峽石 HASHA A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A 長安 CHANGAN D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D 長安 CHANGAN A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	↓ A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

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